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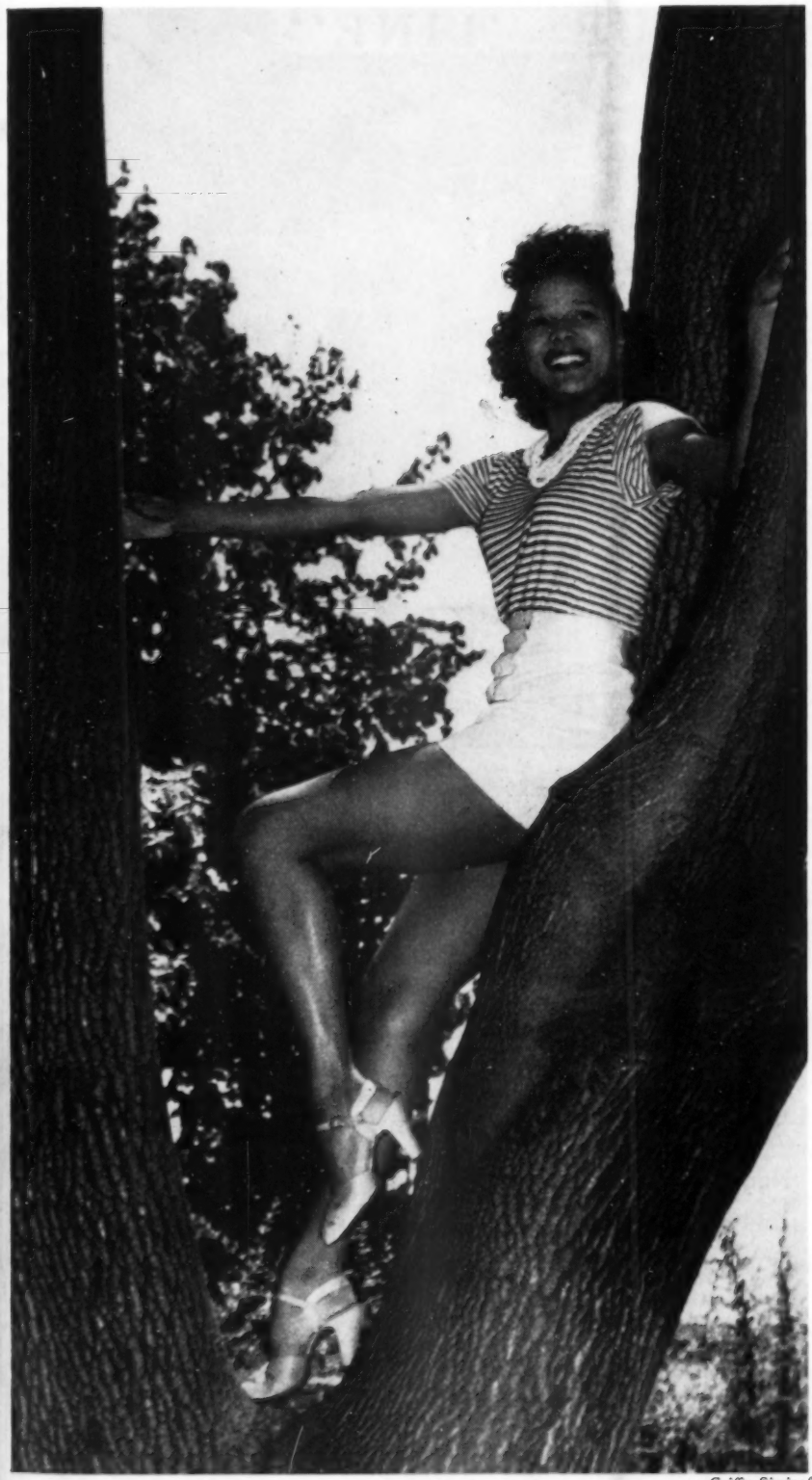

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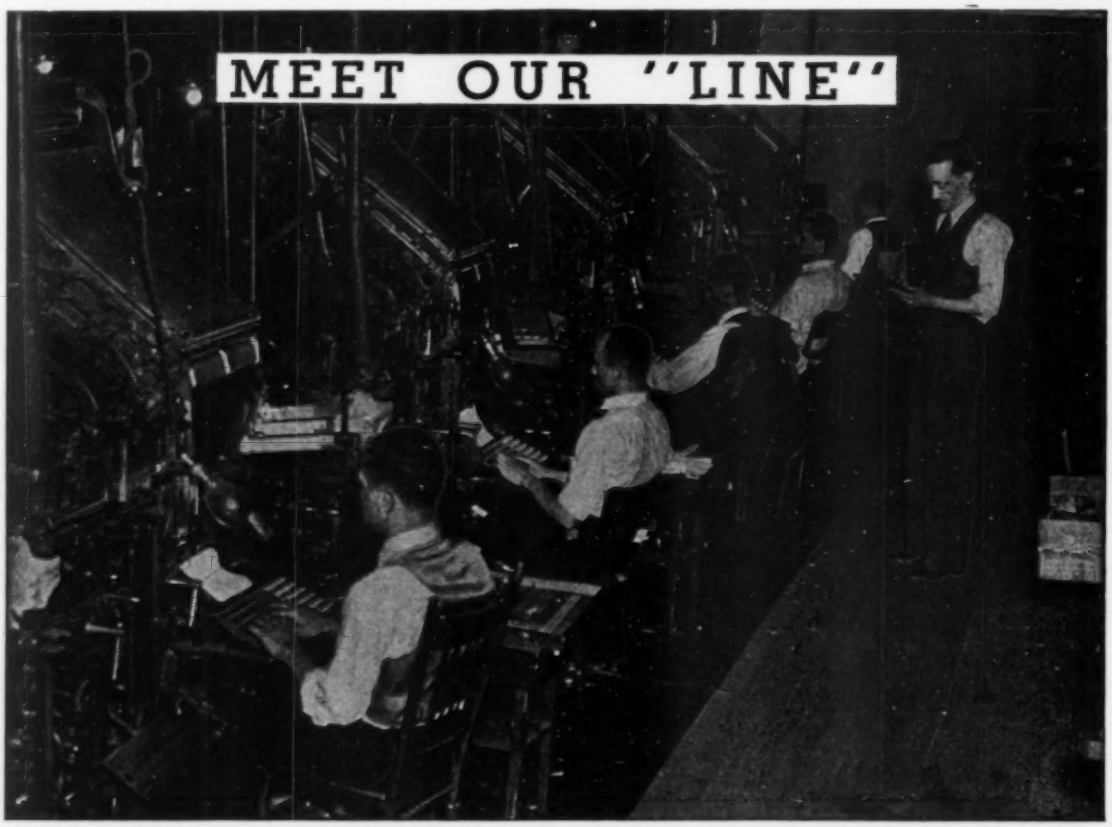

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College and School News

Gammon Theological Seminary commencement was May 17–19, with baccalaureate sermon by President John L. Seaton, Albion College, Albion, Mich., and commencement address by President Horace M. Bond, The Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.

To **Florida Normal and Industrial Institute**, the Baptist General State Convention, meeting in Pensacola April 8–12, transferred over $50,000 in property represented by Florida Memorial College formerly located at Live Oak, Fla., with which it has been merged. The recently instituted pledge system has brought Florida N. & I. $5,225.35 since February, 1942.

At **Cheyney State Teachers College** commencement on May 24, the baccalaureate sermon was delivered by Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, President, Morgan State College, while the commencement speaker was Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani of India.

Howard University announces the largest enrollment in history with 3,235 students. New Dean of the School of Music is Warner Lawson who held the position as music director at Fisk University and A. & T. College. He is a graduate of Fisk, Yale and Harvard.

The Trustee Board has inaugurated the quarter system to replace the semester system, so undergraduates may complete their courses in three years. A program has also been adopted accelerating the college program in order that students may graduate before being drafted.

After twenty-nine years service, Prof. William Coleman (Physics) has been retired at the age of 65 as "Professor Emeritus."

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progress by one summer, and others to shorten the time by at least one summer. It is said that the two-term session will enable men contemplating call to military service to complete requirements for the bachelor's degree before the call. The first session is from June 8 to July 11, while the second opens July 13 and closes August 15. There will be a distinguished faculty. Cooperating sponsors include Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, Clark College, Morris Brown College, and Gammon Theological Seminary. John P. Whittaker of Atlanta U. and Morehouse is director.

The Homer G. Phillips School of Nursing, St. Louis, Mo., is arranging a special course in Nursing Education for college graduates beginning September 1, 1942. To qualified students several scholarships are available. Applicants should address the Director.

Dr. W. T. Fontaine (Prof. Social Science) **Southern University,** has been granted a year's leave of absence to accept a $2,400 Julius Rosenwald Fellowship. He will study at the Univ. of Pennsylvania and at Fisk University. Prof. William H. James, head of Science Department will also be away for a year continuing his studies at Boston University.

Dr. Lorenzo J. Green, Associate Professor of History at **Lincoln University,** (Mo.) spoke recently to student groups at Yale University and Brooklyn College on "The Negro in National Defense."

To **Bennett College** has come a gift of $25,000 from Mrs. W. H. C. Goode, vice-president of the board of trustees. Pres. David D. Jones has announced pledges of $15,020. Bennett's goal is $300,000 to match a conditional offer of $200,000.

The Association of Business Officers in Schools for Negroes met at Bennett May 7–9. About 75 delegates attended, representing 45 schools.

The summer institute at Bennett, June 2–July 15, will feature a 6-week course in child health which the General Education Board has made possible. The Payne Fund of New York City has also made possible a home defense and community welfare course at the summer session.

Bennett College is closing its enrollment on June 1, for the coming year. Only 400 students will be admitted.

Shaw University held its 77th Commencement exercises on May 25, with

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Dr. Ryland Knight, pastor of the Ponce De Leon Church, Atlanta, Ga., delivering the address. The baccalaureate speaker was Dr. C. E. Askew, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of Detroit, Mich.

With $8,000 received for the $15,000 Leonard Building renovation project, actual construction has been started to have the structure completed by August 1. It is the second oldest building on the campus. The renovation will provide additional classrooms.

Commencement was held at **Lincoln University** (Pa.) on May 12. Speakers where Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, and Homer S. Brown, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The oldest graduate, Rev. Walter H. Brooks, D.D., aged 90, class of '72, attended the commencement. He is pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., a position he has held for 60 years.

A conference on the Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy was held on May 8–9, attended by numerous notables.

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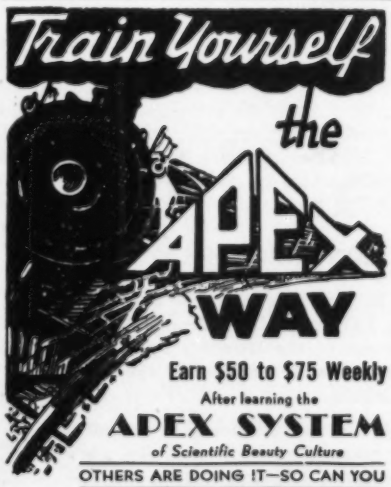
The thirty-first annual clinic and twenty-fifth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society opened at (*Continued on page* 206)



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Volume 49, No. 6 *Whole No. 378*

CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1942

COVER Page

Miss Dorothy Dandridge of Los Angeles smiles a welcome to N.A.A.C.P. Conference delegates and to the whole U. S. A. and to any other visitors to Southern California. She was in Duke Ellington's recent "Jump For Joy" show and several weeks ago was selected as the sweetheart of the Seventh Regiment, California State Guard.

EDITORIALS 183

LIFE INSURANCE FOR AND BY NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES

By M. S. Stuart..... 185

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERMASTER DEPOT

By Lania D. Gavin and Gaston Devigne..... 189

END DISCRIMINATION IN THE ARMED FORCES

A cartoon by Walter Partymiller..... 193

AMERICA CAUGHT UP WITH HIM

The story of Lucky Roberts's "Moonlight Cocktail"
By George S. Schuyler..... 194

ALONG THE NAACP BATTLEFRONT

News from the branches and youth councils..196-201

BOOK REVIEWS 203

The Crisis *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15¢ a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* The Crisis *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

The CRISIS for July will have an article by George Padmore, entitled "Crisis in the British Empire."

Also, there will be a picture story of the annual Clean Block campaign conducted each year by the Baltimore *Afro-American*.

The August issue will be the 31st annual education number, containing news, photographs, and stories about colleges and college graduates.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

M. S. Stuart lives in Memphis where he is one of the vice-presidents of the Universal Life Insurance Company. He is a former president of the Memphis branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and at present he is historian of the National Negro Insurance Association.

Lania Davis Gavin is a newspaperwoman in Philadelphia and at the time this material was collected, she was employed by the *Philadelphia Tribune*. Gaston Devigne is the photographer.

George S. Schuyler is the well-known columnist and magazine writer who has been a contributor to The CRISIS for a number of years.

Editorials

We Are Accused of Inciting to Riot and Being Traitors

USUALLY careful and usually fair, Editor Virginius Dabney of the Richmond, Va., *Times Dispatch*, succumbed on April 26 to the seemingly irresistible urge of most white southerners to contrast the "good" conduct of "their" Negroes with the "militant" conduct of some Negroes far away, especially those in New York.

The editorial, entitled "The Negroes and the War," starts out by praising Richmond Negroes for buying War bonds and stamps and holding a parade and mass meeting to stimulate such sales, and winds up by lambasting the Pittsburgh *Courier*, THE CRISIS, and the N.A.A.C.P. This magazine and the N.A.A.C.P. are accused of the serious offense of inciting to riot, in the following language:

> Race riots are occurring in various cities, mostly Southern, in the vicinity of army camps, almost always between Negro soldiers and white policemen. The prevailing assumption is that these bloody encounters are due primarily to the campaign being carried on by such publications as THE CRISIS and such agencies as the NAACP. The latter organization has been responsible for many important and justifiable advances on the part of Negroes, but the manner in which it has stirred Negro citizens, and particularly Negro soldiers, to demand the complete wiping out of all racial differentiation overnight is one of the chief reasons why there is such interracial tension among us, and why some Negroes are indifferent to America's war effort.

This utterly ridiculous charge was well answered by readers of the *Times Dispatch* in the letter column of the paper. It must have come as something of a surprise to Editor Dabney that the critics of his editorial were not residents of New York or Pittsburgh or Chicago, but of Virginia. The replies were so pointed, so logically grounded, and exposed so completely the reasoning in the April 26 editorial that the editor felt it necessary to write a second editorial May 2, leading off with: "The widespread misinterpretation by leading Virginia Negroes of our editorial . . . makes necessary this amplification of what we said on that occasion." Answers by *Times Dispatch* readers form an editorial in themselves, and some excerpts follow:

> You infer that the NAACP is responsible for race riots involving soldiers. This is a rank injustice to that organization and deserves an apology. How low is any man, white or black, supposed to place his self respect? . . . One can readily imagine situations which will demand that a man protect himself and he will never have heard of the NAACP. . . . I refute the charge that the Negro's campaign is sabotaging national efforts.—Arthur Russell.
>
> Can any of us ask another to defend that which he is denied?—W. Lester Banks.
>
> Indictments against the NAACP, THE CRISIS and Negro newspapers were both unwarranted and unjust. . . . Not at any time has this great organization advocated violence or riots as a solution to these problems. . . . Sociology teaches us that riots and revolutions come as the result of unrest and oppression.—William F. Richardson.
>
> To entertain the idea, not to say to state it, that the NAACP or any other organization could stir up this extreme violence if there were no social injustice, is, in our opinion, a result of less than careful objective analysis. Disorders . . . are the result of repression and not of propaganda.—Joseph Pruden and Daniel Boddie.
>
> We would like to know where the assumption prevails that the "bloody encounters" in the camps are "due primarily to the campaign being carried on by THE CRISIS and the NAACP." This presumption places the result in the place of the cause.—Business and Professional Women's club of the Richmond YWCA.
>
> Thousands of unlettered Negroes who have never heard of the NAACP are indifferent to the war effort . . . for the simple reason that they have lost faith in the justice of White America. . . . One cannot expect them to make philosophic comparisons between the place of the Negro under Axis domination and in "democratic" America. All they know is that they are suffering now.—A. Otis Wells.
>
> Your insinuation that the continued efforts of the NAACP and other organizations committed to gaining equal rights for all persons in this country regardless of creed or color "are bound to result in immeasurable strife, if not additional bloodshed" is not warranted. . . . Can this country expect the Negro to give his wholehearted support in the war for democracy abroad while his own government denies it to him here?—Martin A. Martin.

Two other letters were printed up to May 17. One was from a white man saying the Negro "has his place in this world as the Almighty intended it" and that equality was "not intended at the beginning." The other letter, printed May 17, was from Dean William Pickens, now on leave from the NAACP staff helping the Treasury department in the War bonds sales. Dean Pickens said (a) the original *Times Dispatch* editorial was "full of good will for the Negro race in America;" (b) Negroes are loyal as a group, "but with some few traitors and some very foolish persons in their midst."

This letter from Dean Pickens so delighted Editor Dabney that he felt moved to write a third editorial May 17, saying, "We are glad to publish at the head of today's Voice of the People, a letter from Dr. William Pickens, one of the most distinguished of American Negroes."

With the Pickens letter as an excuse, the *Times Dispatch* then agrees with the Dean's assertion that there are a few traitors among Negroes, saying, "This newspaper has never stated that more than a small minority of Negroes were disloyal or engaged in deliberately stirring up discord."

Since the only groups mentioned by name on April 26 by Editor Dabney as stirring up discord were THE CRISIS and the NAACP, it is a fair deduction that he meant on April 26 to call us traitors, but was not emboldened to do so until May 17 when he had in hand a letter from Dean Pickens which he interprets as sufficient support for charging disloyalty, which, of course, is synonymous with traitorous action.

Editor Dabney knows we are not traitors. He knows the NAACP and THE CRISIS did not incite any riots at or near Army camps in southern states, or anywhere else at any time. He knows we are not responsible for interracial tensions. He knows we have not belittled America's war effort. He knows the treatment of Negro soldiers at Fort Bragg by white southern military police brought on the riot of August 6, 1941. He knows that white highway police ordered United States Army officers last August at Gurdon, Ark., to "get these niggers off the highway," referring to men of the 94th Engineers division, and that they slapped a white lieutenant who said a word for his men.

Editor Dabney knows that twelve Negro soldiers were shot last January in Alexandria, La., by white city and state policemen who took over an argument between white military policemen and Negro soldiers. Editor Dabney ought to know that in his own state, at Petersburg, Negro soldiers from Camp Lee are not permitted to walk down certain streets, or be seen in certain neighborhoods. Whole zones are, in the Hitler language, "verboten"—not to soldiers, but to *Negro* soldiers.

These are the conditions, which can be multiplied again and again, which incite to riot, cause bloodshed and create continuing interracial tension. It is sheer nonsense to say that the men involved reacted because they had been "stirred up" by THE CRISIS and the NAACP. This type of thinking will get no results, not only on the complex domestic race problem, but on the job of winning the war and making a just peace on the basis of the Four Freedoms.

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THE ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. F. HERNDON — FOUNDER

— 1905 —

The Company is trustee for more than **$63,500,000.00** of insurance in force, on the lives of 400,000 policyholders, providing thereby, safety and security for 3% of colored America.

Over 1200 selected employees serve in the Home Office and the 50 Branch Offices in 9 States of the South and Middle West.

Year after year, the Company has invested many thousands of dollars in U. S. Housing, State, County, and Municipal, Railroad, Industrial, and Public Utility Bonds, and now we join the patriotic masses rallying to support the nation by purchase of U. S. War Bonds and other U. S. Treasury issues.

THE HOME OFFICE—Atlanta, Georgia

In meeting the supreme test of our business — "Prompt payment in full" — The Atlanta Life has earned an enviable reputation. During the year 1941 more than a million dollars was paid to policyholders or their beneficiaries. This raised the total since 1905 to more than 20 million.

The Company was among the first to liberalize the standard war clause in its policies, so that now most classes of policyholders are guaranteed full coverage for all war casualties that occur within the continental borders of the U. S. A. This excellent provision applies to both soldiers and civilians, making possible greatly enlarged measures of security. No increase in premium has been made for any group of policyholders.

A CERTIFICATION OF MERIT

(Excerpt from Best's 1941 Life Insurance Reports)

"The Company has long been managed in the interests of its policyholders, and the results achieved are above the average for the business. In our opinion, it has considerable margin for contingencies. Upon the foregoing analysis of its present position (Statement for Dec. 31, 1940), we recommend this Company."

The Atlanta Life is grateful for the full measure of support from its policyholders and friends which has made possible the opportunity for great public service. We therefore pledge our manpower and resources to the creation of better life and living for all whom we may touch. We will continue to operate on the tried and proven basis of safety, security, and dependability.

Life Insurance For and By Negroes of the United States

By M. S. Stuart

THIS discussion is introduced by presenting below an excerpt containing the principal features of a policy insuring the lives of two Negro slaves in favor of their master in 1852. A photographic copy of the original is in the possession of the writer.

In addition to any historical value which may attach to this unusual document, there are two points of interest to be noted in relation to the degree of appreciation in which life insurance is held by the current generation of Negroes. First, the monetary value of colored women as appraised by the white master upon a cold, materialistic basis, compared to the average insurance now carried upon the lives of both men and women in Negro companies, which is $170 per capita. Second, the added protection to life and health required by the terms of the policies for the slaves upon whose lives the insurance was fortunately placed. (Attached to the policy was a Certificate of Sale of "one Negro Woman, Harriet," sold by David Long to Thomas C. Gower for $775.)

Excerpts from the policy follow:

THIS POLICY
OF INSURANCE WITNESSETH:

No. 802 $900

THAT THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, in consideration of draft of hand, of even date herewith, given to said Company by Thomas C. Gower for the sum of TWENTY SEVEN and 50/100 Dollars, two thirds of which has been paid in Cash and endorsed thereon.

DO INSURE THE LIVES OF THE WITHIN NAMED SLAVE OR SLAVES, belonging to Thomas C. Gower . . . . of Greenville . . . in the State of SOUTH CAROLINA in the amount set opposite his, her or their names, as below, viz:

	Name	Age	Amount
(Sold)	Louisa	14	$400
	Harriet	32	500

Amounting to the total sum of NINE HUNDRED.....Dollars, for the term of One year from the date of this Policy.

AND THE SAID COMPANY DO HEREBY PROMISE TO PAY TO THE SAID.....THOMAS C. GOWER..... within sixty days after due proof of the death of the above named Slaves, (if the death shall occur within the time for which this policy shall be effected) the amount insured in this policy, and set opposite the name or names of the deceased:

PROVIDED ALWAYS, (and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this Policy) that if the application signed by the said....THOMAS C. GOWER....and dated JULY 7TH 1852 shall be in any respect fraudulent or untrue; or if the said slave, or slaves, or any of them shall die by his, her or their own hands.....or by the mal-treatment or neglect of their owner or any person to whom he, she or they may be entrusted; or if in case of sickness they shall fail to receive all due and proper care, promptly and without delay, the said Company shall not be liable to pay the sum insured and set opposite their names.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Company have, by their President and Secretary and by C. J. Elford, Agent at GREENVILLE, S. C., signed this policy at 12 O'Clock (at noon) this the 7th day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty-two.

ASBURY HULL.....President

ALBON CHASE.....Secretary

C. J. ELFORD.....Agent

But it should not be assumed that Negroes in slavery were not themselves interested in making some provisions for relief from the misfortunes of disability and death.

The benefits of organized relief were early appreciated by the slaves. The Free African Society, a benevolent association, was organized in Philadelphia in 1787; and following this, several other similar organizations sprang up in the "free states." In the slave states, also, burial and benevolent societies were organized, even though their existence had to be kept secret, because the slaves were not permitted to hold meetings. Despite this difficulty, however, they contrived a scheme by which the members were known by numbers; and following the funeral of a deceased member the "dues" were faithfully left at a designated place. Their mites thus assembled formed "a death benefit" to be turned over to the bereaved relatives.

Most of the organizations of this type, crude though they were, operated successfully both before and after the Civil War. In that period of distress among the freed slaves immediately following the Emancipation they performed noble services in administering to the sick and needy. Members unable to make the required contributions in money made up for it by donating their labor to do the laundrying, nursing and cooking for the members disabled.

The Secret Society Period

It was not long after the Emancipation before the benevolent societies were succeeded by or gave way to the secret or fraternal benefit societies which became popular and grew rapidly. They soon were to be found in nearly all communities of large Negro population. They had several features of strong appeal to the colored people who had not yet advanced sufficiently in education and matters of finance to analyze the soundness of their methods of operation, nor to recognize the impracticabilities of their principles. With their glittering regalia and brilliant parades, they were imitations, though impotent ones, of the state militia in the several states, from which Negroes had been gradually excluded. They offered lucrative joining and initiation fees to deputies to organize lodges. For the leaders there was fat revenue from the sale of charters, regalia, buttons, pins, rituals, various other literature, paraphernalia and degrees.

They held out the inducement, largely fictional, of recognition, equality and protection given white members of societies by the same names. With the organization of state grand and national or supreme lodges, and the attachment of insurance departments, many lucrative offices were created and there ensued some rather vicious political practices and financial scandals. This fraternal regime might be roughly confined to the period between 1870 and 1920. It was the half century of their greatest popularity and prosperity. It was in this period and in the operation of this type of organizations that some of the race's greatest economic mistakes were made, and large amounts of money lost and general confidence in the business ability of the leaders destroyed.

Although stressing the insurance benefits as their major features, the most basic principles of the insurance business were flagrantly flouted. They attempted to operate on grossly inadequate rates in most of the orders. By 1915 many of the fraternal benefit societies were beginning to have financial difficulties, which soon caused liquidations. Some few, however, among them notably the Supreme Camp of The American Woodmen, of Denver, Colorado, early adopted proper rates and principles and have con-

Member of N. N. I. A.

• • •

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Inc.

Race's Oldest Existing Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company

Home Office
THIRD AND CLAY STS.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Admitted Assets - - $1,078,675.80

Jas. T. Carter, President & General Counsel

W. A. Jordan, Secretary-Manager

Home Office Building, Richmond, Virginia

Washington, D. C., Building. Northwest corner, Seventh and T. Streets, N. W.

John E. Hall, Jr., Asst. Secretary-Mgr.

tinued to operate prosperously and render fine services.

The Beginning of Life Insurance

Life insurance in this country is not a very old business even among white people. Nor has it been a very successful business in their hands. Less than 25 of the more than 400 white organizations now operating were organized prior to 1865. Less than one-third of them were organized prior to 1900. Of about 883 companies organized between 1854 and 1929, there were 478 white and 5 Negro companies to close their doors through failure, merger, reinsurance, liquidation or retirement.

Negroes began forming life insurance organizations in the years closely preceding or following the beginning of the century. Some benevolent associations were converted into mutual life companies, some into stock life companies. Then others capitalized and organized companies definitely financial and corporate in nature from the beginning.

In these various ways about fifty-three concerns, which could reasonably be classed as life insurance companies, were begun. About fifteen of these have ceased doing business under the names by which they were first known. Nine of these were either reinsured or merged with other companies of the race.

One so-called bi-racial company was organized about twenty-five years ago. It did not last long as such; and since then there has been only one successful reinsurance or absorption of a Negro company by a white company or by white interests. That was effected only about two years ago.

National Negro Insurance Association

In 1921 the National Negro Insurance Association was organized. But not for several years afterwards was the organization able to get anything like uniform and complete reports from all the Negro companies, nor even from all of those holding membership in the Association. Figures, therefore, representing the early years of progress may not be entirely accurate.

Imposing arrays of figures, portraying the accomplishments of race companies, have frequently been published. It is to be doubted whether or not the public's interest is ever great in, or its memory long on, a parade of large, cold figures. In fact, there are sometimes indications that a large part of the otherwise intelligent policyholding public is somewhat dense when it comes to the nature and method of operations of life insurance companies. "Which is the largest Negro Company?" That question is often asked. The answer may depend upon the viewpoint and interest of the person questioned. It might be contended that the company with the greatest amount of business in force is the largest. With equal force it might be argued that the one with the greatest premium income is the largest. Or with plausible logic it might be said that the one with the greatest amount of assets is the largest. Not excelling in all three phases, there yet might be doubt. Nor must the largest necessarily be the strongest and soundest.

Of all the phases of a life insurance company, the interest of the policyholder should be in the reserves to a greater extent than other features. If a company is properly setting aside and wisely investing the legally required proportion of the premiums each year, there is not much else for the policyholder to fear. But actually not many policyholders in Negro companies understand much about reserve requirements.

All the figures herein quoted are from the reports of the National Negro Insurance Association. They reflect the progress of these most important race institutions.

In 1921, the combined capital of companies reporting to the association was $763,982. In twenty years it has increased to $1,725,759, doubling itself with nearly $200,000 to spare.

The total annual income in 1921 was $2,525,000. In the next score of years it grew to $17,233,900.79. The total assets in 1921 were $5,000,000, and at the end of 1941, they were $26,849,788. Total business in force, 1921, $86,039,131; at the close of business 1941, $334,891,209.

Reserves at the end of 1931, the first year the reports reflected this item, amounted to $8,944,788. Ten years later they totaled $19,943,009. At this time these companies are paying back to beneficiaries and policyholders annually more than $5,500,000. The rapid growth of these great financial units attests the popularity of the efficient services being rendered.

Employment

In white companies employment may be considered as merely incidental. In Negro companies it assumes far greater importance. Negro adult policyholders are interested in employment opportunities for their children and other relatives. Rapidly they are learning that their insurance dollars invested in their own companies buy not only the same level of insurance benefits as in other companies, but help to create employment to which the talent of the race is eligible.

At the end of 1941, Negro life insurance companies were employing 921 executives and clerks in their home offices and 8,852 agents, supervisors and medical examiners on the field. The level of culture and intelligence of these field men and women is high. Many of them are college graduates. Most of them are good business agents. They understand the responsibilities of corporation services. More and more they are holding their own in competition with white agents for the business of their people. In many communities they are established citizens and leaders in the affairs of the people.

As far as can now be foreseen, the most harmful effect of the war upon the operation of Negro companies will be in depriving them of the services of some of their trained young men. Already this is being anticipated; and female units are in training for the emergency.

The clerks and executives compare favorably with those of other companies of comparable business volumes. In many of the home offices, the latest accounting and computing machines have been installed and are being efficiently used by young Negro clerical experts. The National Association has appointed a committee to sponsor the sale of war bonds and stamps through the employees of the several companies. Some of the companies have already purchased large amounts of these securities.

Progress and Trend

From all of this it will be seen that great progress has been made during the past forty years in this, one of the nation's most complicated forms of financial enterprise. But there are those among the leaders in this business who believe that more progress could have been made; that the campaign of education in the enhanced values in patronizing race companies could have been far more rapidly prosecuted if there had been a tie-up of the Negro insurance companies with the Negro press, so that the latter could have afforded to conduct a persistent publicity campaign in behalf of greater race patronage of all worthwhile Negro business.

The thinking and the trend of all life insurance companies now are more toward a cooperative basis.

More and more are state authorities insisting, and company executives accepting, the idea that company officials are merely trust officers whose functions are to collect, invest and properly disburse the funds entrusted to them by the policyholders.

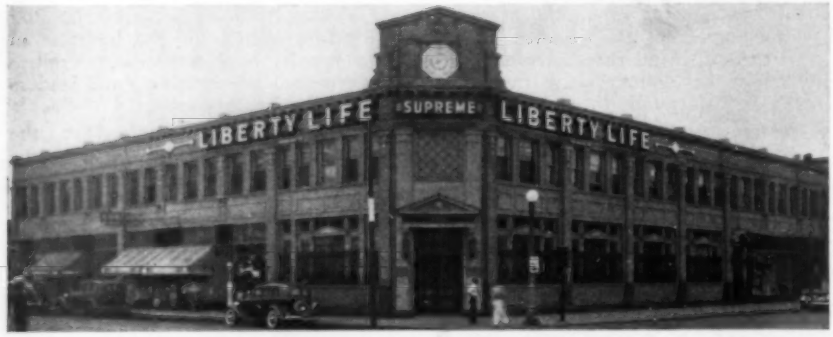
The old theories of proprietary, corporate ownership by stockholders or family groups with pyramid profits as the great objectives of operation are being attacked by many modern thinkers on the national economic situation.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CRISIS

$1.50 A Year **$1.75 Foreign**

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company

of Chicago



Exterior of Home Office building, located in the heart of Chicago's colored community

This concern, one of the world's largest businesses of its kind, has 250,578 policyholders and $66,753,682 insurance in force. Since its organization in 1921, it has paid $4,605,079.66 to policyholders.

During 1941 it paid beneficiaries $352,-858.74; paid salaries and fees amounting to $644,331.40; had a total income for the year of $1,552,401.61; owns U. S. and other bonds worth $763,602.66; made in 1941 mortgage loans to colored home owners of $477,116.25, increasing its total mortgage loans to $895,-713.49, and it has loans outstanding to policyholders, on sole security of policies, of $364,796.19. Its officers are: Harry H. Pace, President; T. K. Gibson, Chairman and Treasurer; W. Ellis Stewart, Secretary; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Medical Director; J. G. Ish, Jr., Agency Officer; and Earl B. Dickerson, General Counsel. Its home office address is 3501 S. Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

Officials of company's Credit Union which encourages thrift and frugality among employees

Statistical Department, which is equipped with latest Key Punch, Assorting and Tabulating machines

Partial view of home office interior, showing a part of the staff of 78 persons

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot

By Lania Davis Gavin

EACH morning thousands of workers stream into the many buildings that make up the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot at 21st and Johnson streets. Thousands of workers, all with one idea in mind to make and assemble the great quantities and varieties of materials that Uncle Sam's Army needs to fight a war. From this great organization comes every kind of wearing apparel and equipment a soldier in any clime, or country will need.

There are parkas for the Arctic regions, tropicals for the sunny climes, the O. D. the regular soldier generally sees. And working side by side getting these materials ready are thousands of civil service workers, white and colored, working every day of the week helping to win the war.

Even with its vast capacities, the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot comes nowhere near supplying even a quarter of what the Army needs and with the military establishment being expanded every day additional depots are being built in all sections of the country.

The Depot here, a many million dollar a day institution, occupies 90 acres of land and is still growing. There are 12,000 workers, how many colored is hard to ascertain for the law says that civil service records cannot directly separate according to race. All are citizens of the United States.

But Negroes are working everywhere in the great plant, whose commanding general is Brigadier General William A. McCain.

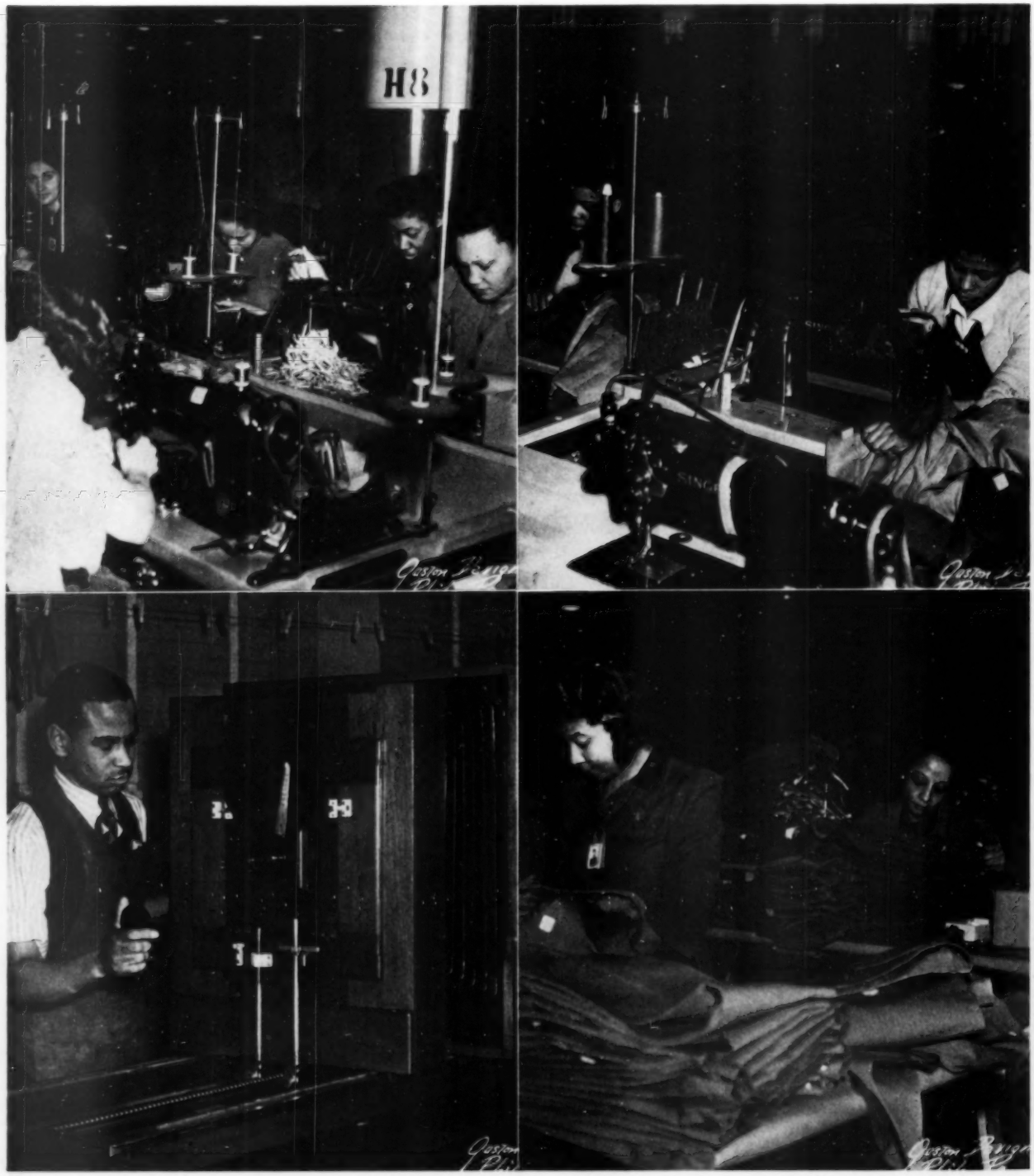
There was a Negro doing every kind of work except that of cutting material, and cutters must have had three years of experience in some clothing factory—an opportunity that has been denied colored for years by private industry.

They drive every conceivable kind of car and truck; direct traffic and maintain order as guards; run elevators; lecture classes of men of all nationalities learning to be inspectors; prepare and serve food; stack and check materials in and out of the huge warehouses; fly about the corridors as messengers; do repair jobs on machines; work in the photographic labs with intricate equipment.

Colored stenographers and clerks abound, and several of them operate complicated machines such as a comptometer, multigraphers, and calculating machines. A great number of colored girls and women are employed as power machine operators in the Depot's factory.

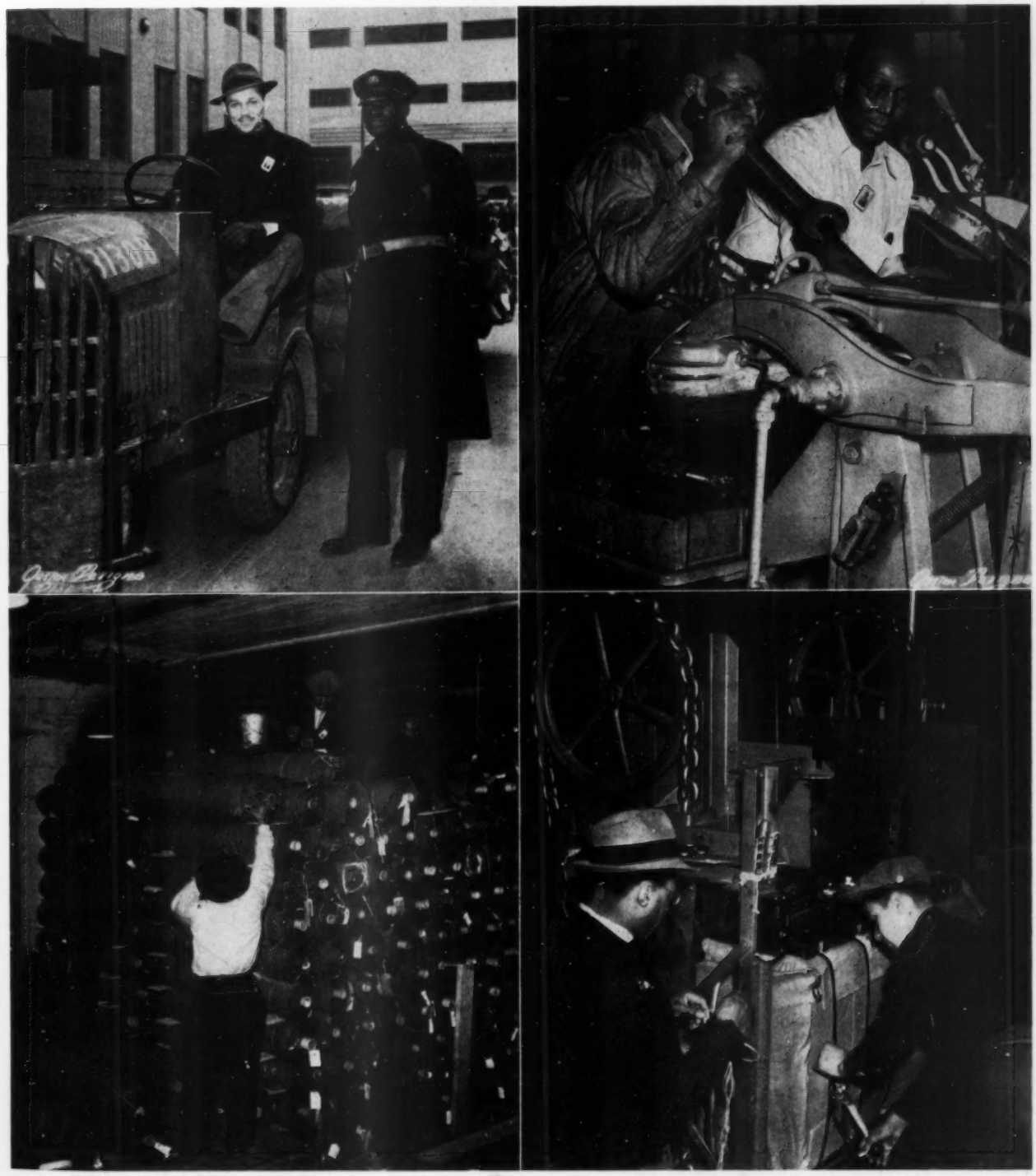
Top, Irving Nutt, left, is the principal fiscal accountant at the depot. Both he and his assistant, Clarence Munroe (center) have been there 25 years. They are conferring with Brigadier General William A. McCain, commanding general of the depot. Bottom, Miss Evelyn Johnson (center) employed in the fiscal department.
All photos by Gaston Devigne

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot



Upper left, chevrons for non-commissioned officers are made with lightning-like rapidity by Dorothy Benson, Margaret Cunningham, Jugertha King and Lola Romano. Right, Mahla Reed and Thelma Rice, two of the hundreds of power sewing machine operators. Lower left, Edward Jones who started as a messenger in the photographic department, is now rated as a photographer. Right, inspectresses Mary Curvin (foreground) and Lucy Gridiron examine each piece of work returned to the depot by outside firms. Photos by Gaston Devigne

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot



Upper left, a veteran guard, John T. Gilchrist has a chat with Charles James, tractor operator. Gilchrist has been in service 20 years. Right, O'Connell Shields, mechanical steam fitter and plumber, repairs a pressing machine as Operator Benjamin Huff looks on. Lower left, a stack of khaki materials for uniforms in one of the warehouses which are under the direction of Joseph Waters. The men in the picture: James Laramore, George Wilmore, Herbert McLarty, George Gibson, Edward Williams and Christopher Turner. Right, scraps of material returned from outside manufacturers are baled and sold. In the picture: James Johnson and Alfred Scott. Photos by Gaston Devigne

Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot

Upper left, three chauffeurs, James L. Potts, James F. Clancy and John Deeney. Right, Ernest Bates holds the unique position of instructor of inspectors in the analytical laboratory. Lower left, Benjamin Hughes, veteran of the 25th infantry regiment, now a stockroom clerk, issues materials to one of the women workers. Right, Rubin H. Stewart who has been in the service as a chauffeur for 37 years is shown paying his check to the cashier in the lunchroom. Photos by Gaston Devigne

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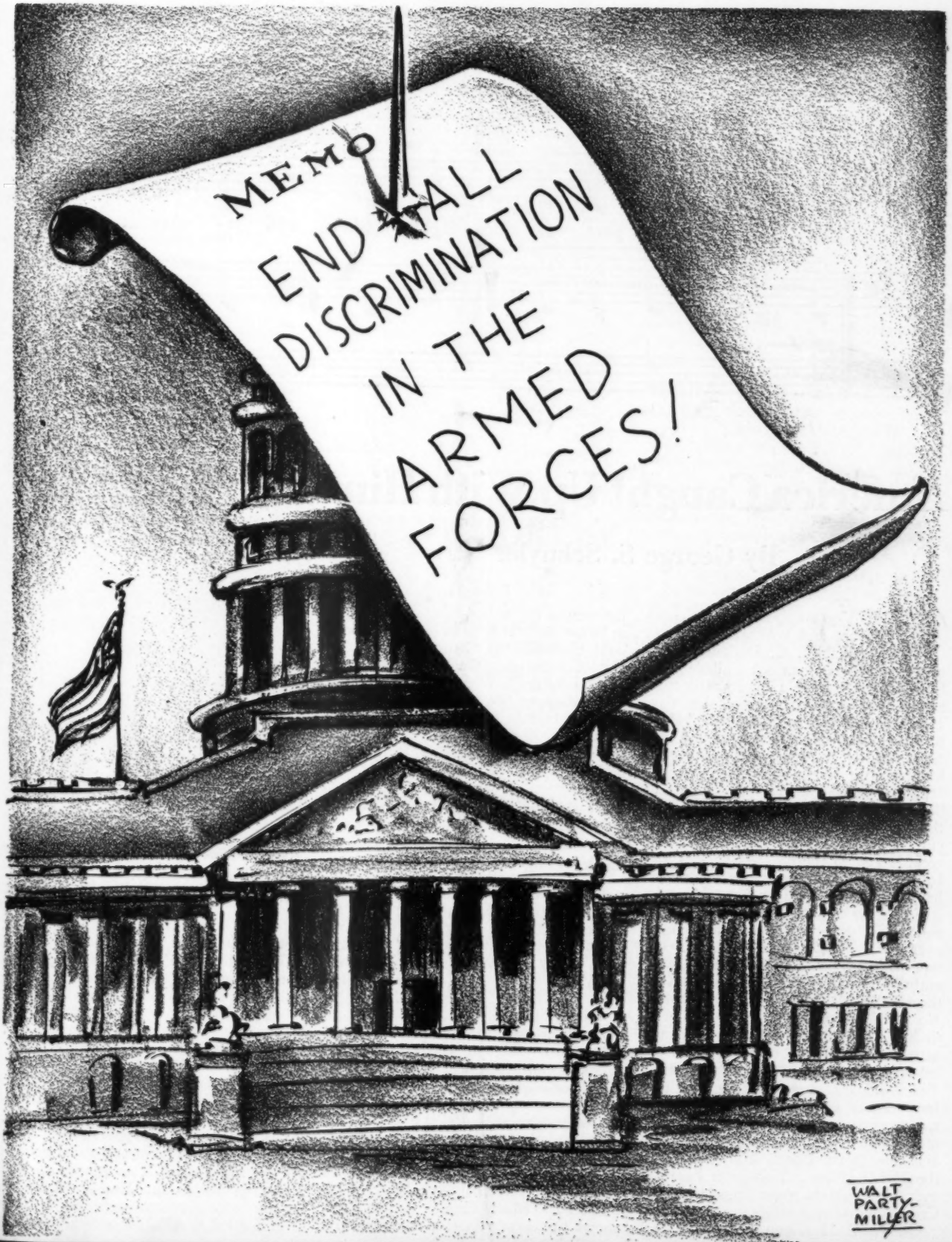
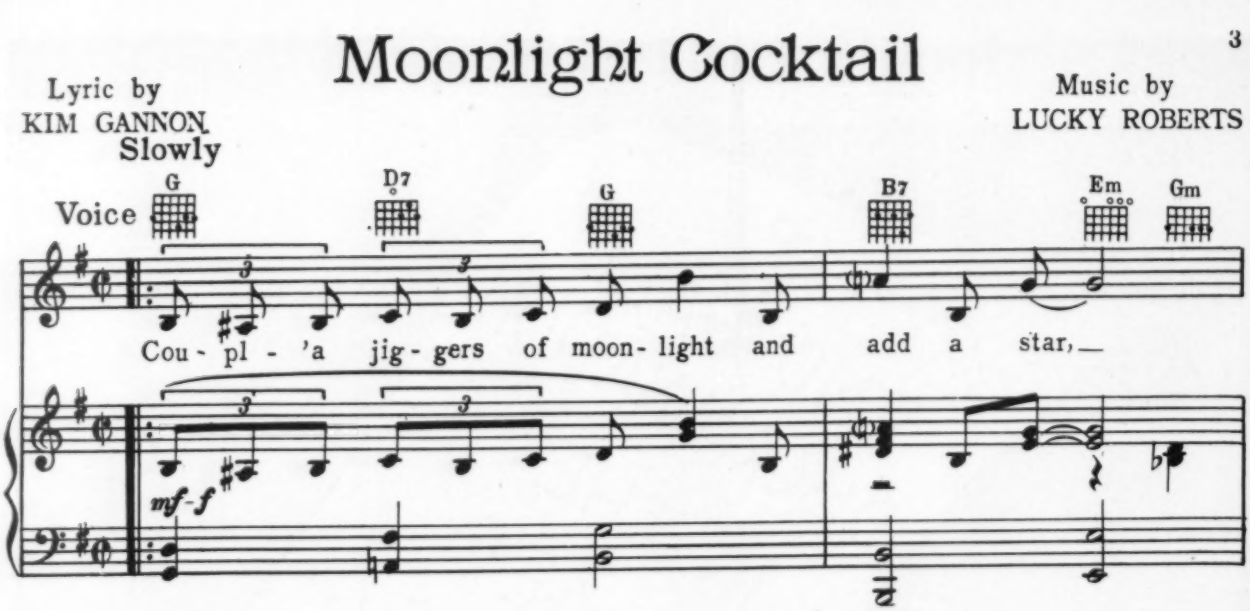
This picture story of the Negro employes in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot is the third in a series on the Negro in the war effort, and the seventh picture feature to appear in THE CRISIS in recent months. Others are scheduled for later this year, including the always popular August education issue.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS—

"The day of the white man's burden is over. Henceforth we must treat all races with respect as equals. And we, as individuals, must set the example in this country today, and not allow prejudices to run riot."

—In an address to the forum on the Future World Order, in New York City.


MEMO
END ALL DISCRIMINATION IN THE ARMED FORCES!
WALT PARTY-MILLER



America Caught Up With Him

By George S. Schuyler

THIRTY years ago when Taft was President and a World War was "unthinkable", C. Luckeyth Roberts, a seventeen-year-old Philadelphia-born pianist, wrote a syncopated tune that baffled the arrangers of that day. He called it "Ripples of the Nile." Ragtime then held the musical stage and jazz was waiting in the wings, but the intricacies of swing were unknown except to pianists like Lonnie Hicks and "Lucky" Roberts. Today the tune that Lucky confected in 1912 is the current sensation on the air, on the records and in the nation's parlors and ballrooms. After thirty years America has caught up with Lucky Roberts' music.

From the night when Glenn Miller and his orchestra introduced the number over New York's Station WABC, the now "Moonlight Cocktail" has consistently been among the first ten tunes on the Hit Parade. In March it was weekly No. 9, No. 7, and No. 8; in April No. 6, No. 5 and No. 4; in May it swung between No. 4 and No. 7. *Variety* hailed it as "No. 1 all over the nation." *The Billboard* gave it leading position for several weeks. The New York *Enquirer* listed it as No. 1 in sheet music sales for the Eastern States and the West Coast, and No. 2 in the Middle West. To date it has sold over one million recordings by Bing Crosby and Glenn Miller.

On April 11 Glenn Miller thanked the men of the armed forces for sending in letters and cards which voted "Moonlight Cocktail" the Glenn Miller No. 1 Hit of America. On April 18, Mary Martin sang it over the radio from Hollywood to the armed forces of the nation. Horace Heidt, Tommy Tucker, Reichman and His Orchestra, Dolly Dawn and her Dawn Patrol, and several others have followed Glenn Miller and Bing Crosby in recording it.

In brief, "Moonlight Cocktail" is just about *the* song of wartime America.

Lucky Long Famous

Of course no one in the music world is surprised that Lucky Roberts should write a hit song. Indeed, his first international hit number was "Junkman Rag," 'way back in the dear, dead days of 1912. Next year, thanks to the efforts of Hon. Lester Walton, now United States Minister to Liberia, Roberts began his successional partnership with Alex Rogers which lasted unbrokenly until September, 1930, when Rogers passed on. During that period they were among the leading tunesmiths of the nation, with Rogers writing the lyrics and Roberts composing the music.

They wrote successful numbers for such show folk as Molly Williams, Nora Bayes, Bert Williams, Al Jolson, Sophie Tucker and Marie Cahill. Among their shows that kept America humming and patting its feet were "Baby Blues" "This and That," "Follies of the Stroll" and "Magnolia." They wrote the late John Cort's successful musical "Go! Go!" which thrived on Broadway nine months before taking to the road and was known as the fastest white show on record. Lucky did the finale of the late Florenz Zeigfeld's Follies called "Midnight Frolic Glide" which clicked on the New Amsterdam Roof for two continuous seasons, 1916–17.

Together they wrote all the material for the radio show "Two Black Crows," featuring Moran and Mack, which was aired every Sunday night at 9 p.m. over Station WABC for several months.

"LUCKY" ROBERTS
Above, first bars of "Moonlight Cocktail"

Both Rogers and Roberts worked in the sketch, with Lucky playing a piano solo each performance and Rogers playing a character in the skit.

Some of the song hits that made the name of Lucky Roberts and Alex Rogers internationally known were "Shy and Sly," "Helter Skelter" "Bon Ton," "Bon Bon Buddy," "Why Adam Sinned," "Railroad Blues," and the "Elder Eatmore Sermons," immortalized by Bert Williams.

Chief Entertainer of the 400

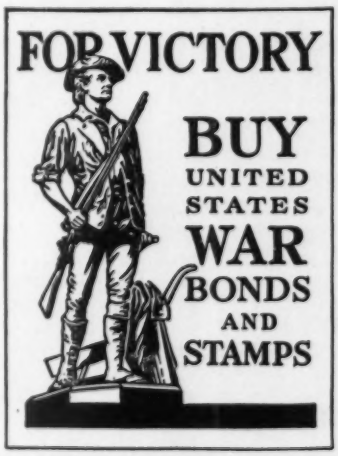
When you say "Lucky" to a member of America's Sixty Families, it not only conjures visions of good fortune, but the picture of a short, modest, congenial, powerfully-built colored gentleman with hands that bridge fourteen keys with ease and the nimblest fingers imaginable. For the past twenty years Lucky Roberts has been the outstanding entertainer of high society. Every winter from 1924 to 1930, he and his entertainers were in Palm Beach. He was the first Negro to be mentioned in the daily paper there except in connection with a lynching. He was the first Negro to play one hour nightly at the exclusive Everglades Club in Palm Beach, and he did it for a long time. He has met more of the people who own and rule America than any other entertainer in the country. He has received as high as $1700 for an engagement lasting from one to three hours. His orchestras have ranged from one to 45 pieces and his musicians are the highest paid in the profession. He plays more Social Register engagements than any other musical organization, white or colored. These include debutante affairs, receptions, weddings, birthday parties, and so forth. He supplied the music at the DuPont-Roosevelt nuptials.

His patrons are such social leaders as Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Vincent Astor, Clifford Brokaw, Marshall Field 3rd, Charles B. Dillingham, Nelson Doubleday, Harry Harkness Flagler, Mrs. William A. Harriman, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Countess Salm Von Hoogstraeten, Thomas J. Ryan Jr., Charles H. Mellon, Princess Torlonia, Frank Vanderlip, Rodman Wanamaker, and over a thousand others listed in society's Blue Book. He has played in every exclusive club in America. The DuPonts, Drexel Biddles, Medill McCormicks and Goelets know him as the affable, gentlemanly, discrete little man he is.

During 1927 he regularly selected and sent the latest phonograph records to the Prince of Wales (now the Duke of Windsor) at his request. When the Duke visited America, Lucky entertained him for nine successive nights at the Mackays, the Vanderbilts, the Fleichmans and others. Letters from the Duke testify to the esteem in which he holds Lucky.

Teaches the Aristocracy

Not only does Lucky Roberts entertain the 400, but he teaches them. Back in April, 1926, when he taught the elite at Palm Beach the intricacies of the Charleston, New York's *Daily News* featured him in a page spread. He has taught Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell piano for five years. Other social register pupils have been Mrs. Dorothy Clark Norman, Alfred Vanderbilt, Mrs. McCullough, Miss Nancy and Mr. Maurice Hecksher, Mrs. Young Kaufman and Mrs. Garbisch. An early pupil was the late George Gershwin whose "Porgy and Bess," starring Anne Brown and Todd Duncan, is a current long-run Broadway musical hit. Other outstanding pupils have been Duke Ellington, J. P. Johnson, Earl Hines and Don Redmon. Lucky himself studied theory, counterpoint, fugue and composition under Eloise Smith and Dr. Melville Charlton.



INVEST IN VICTORY!

Our boys can take the War to the enemy, if we back them up with ships and tanks and guns! But that takes money!

Help your Government to put the tools of war into the hands of our soldiers by purchasing War Savings Bonds and Stamps. And remember . . . just one Bond can't lick the Axis any more than just one gun! It takes millions of Americans buying War Savings Bonds and Stamps every pay day!

Bonds cost $18.75 and up . . . and they pay you back one-third more in only 10 years! Stamps cost 10¢, 25¢, and up . . . soon total the price of a Bond if bought regularly.

Help our boys on the fighting fronts wherever they may be! Buy War Savings Bonds as an investment for yourself and your country.

Born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 7, 1893, the son of Wm. L. and Elizabeth Roberts, Lucky was practically reared in the theater. At five years of age he had learned to sing, dance and play the piano, and was engaged by Gus Sulky for theaters. One night his father saw him perform for the first time at Philadelphia's Bijou Theater dressed only in a raffia skirt. Enraged, Roberts Sr. stopped the show. The packed house roared, thinking the scene was part of the act.

Later, relenting, his father took him to hear Lonnie Hicks, the leading pianist of the day, and the youngster was entranced. Mr. Hicks advised him to keep up his playing and study hard. Lucky gives Lonnie Hicks credit for starting him on his career of music and helping him often in the early days.

Next season young Roberts joined the Mamie Remington company as a "pickaninny". He went to Europe three times with her and Gus Sulky. The latter paid him $1.25 weekly plus maintenance and tutoring, and sent his father five dollars weekly for five years.

On December 28, 1911, Lucky married Miss Lena Sanford of New York City when both were in their teens and traveling with the late J. Leubrie Hill in his "My Friend from Dixie" company. Mrs. Roberts has appeared on many of his programs as soloist. She boasts that she remembers every piece he has written.

To Carnegie Hall

On August 30, 1939, Lucky Roberts held his first concert at Carnegie Hall, receiving excellent reviews from the critics. Among his patrons was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. A second concert was held at Town Hall, May 28, 1941.

The Town Hall concert almost failed to come off, for on July 1, 1940, Lucky met with a terrible automobile accident. His jaw, his right hand and both feet were broken. It was widely believed that he would never play or walk again, and there was gloom among the aristocracy, the musical folk and the *hoi polloi*. For weeks he was confined to Harlem hospital, attended by the finest colored and white specialists. Thanks to good health (he has always abstained from liquor and tobacco, preferring ice cream and fresh milk), he was back on his feet in ten weeks. Today the little giant of swing is as spry and genial as ever, spreading joy among rich and poor with his fascinating rhythm.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Washington Bureau: By the time this magazine reaches readers, the new Washington bureau of the N.A.A.C.P. will be in full operation at 100 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Director of the bureau's activities will be Walter White, executive secretary of the Association, who will have as his administrative assistant Frank D. Reeves, who for the past year and a half has been legal assistant in the national office in New York.

The Washington bureau was established because of the growing importance of federal action and federal legislation on problems affecting Negro citizens. The bureau will not be a substitute for the national office in New York, which will continue to be the headquarters of the Association from which all activity will be directed. However, the bureau will handle all matters involving federal agencies, federal legislation and regulation, and will act as a lobby headquarters. Mr. White will spend approximately half of his time in the Washington office, and half in the New York office.

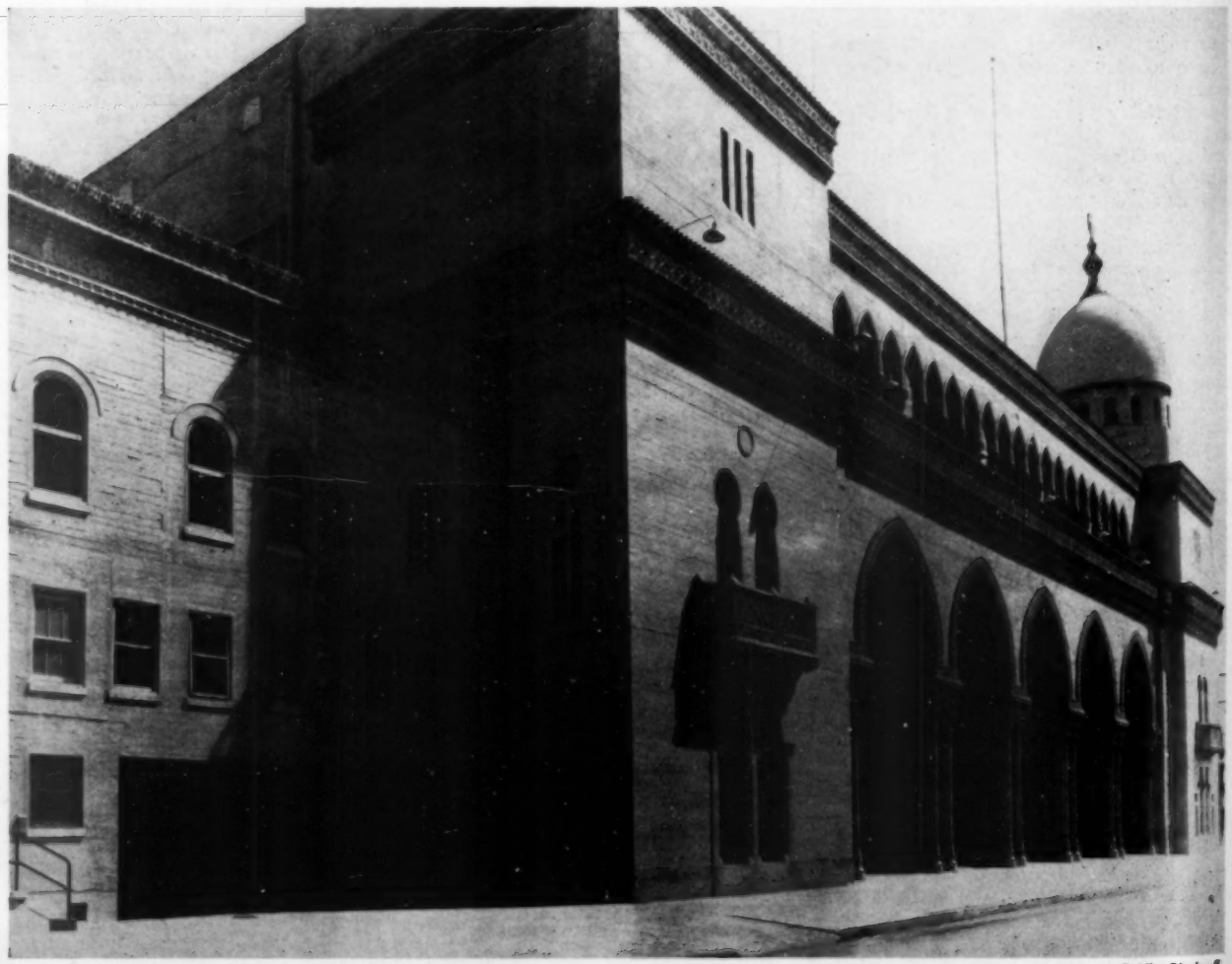
Churchill Letter: In reply to a letter sent September 26, 1941, by the N.A.A.C.P. to Prime Minister Winston Churchill on five types of racial discrimination by British agencies in this country, the Prime Minister's office wrote on March 27 a reply, received in New York in mid-April. Hightlights of the letter:

(1) The British government has dropped the requirement that pilots to ferry bombers from America to England "must be of the white race."

(2) Refusal by the British government of the services of Negro physicians in the United States for work among the people of England implied "no reflection on the professional competence" of those doctors, but was done because the population, and especially children, "would be uneasy" with physicians of a different color.

(3) Various agencies in Britain "do not discriminate against Negro blood donors".

(4) Reported refusal to employ American Negroes or British West Indians residing in America on construction of bases in the West Indies, "must have referred . . . to persons wishing to enter the Islands as immigrants."



Griffin-Siminoff

The Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles where the Sunday afternoon meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. Conference will be held July 19

More than 500 new members were secured in the Columbus, Ohio, campaign conducted by E. Frederic Morrow. The persons in this group all brought in more than 15 members and Mr. Slaughter was high man with more than 64 members. First row, left to right, Mrs. Inez Holmes, Byron E. Slaughter, Mrs. Thelma Jackson, chairman of drive, Edward J. Cox, president, Mrs. Carrie Shepherd. Second row, left to right, Mrs. Maggie Green, Mrs. Mary Chandler, Mrs. Anna Thompson, Mrs. Pauline Lipsy, Mrs. Pauline Johnson, Mrs. Mayme Moore, Mrs. Anna B. Alexander, Mrs. Marie Kent, Mrs. Edith McCann, Mrs. Lucy Jenkins

(Ed. note: this was the most evasive item in the Prime Minister's letter, and did not touch the point at all).

(5) The British Purchasing Commission in Washington now has 110 colored employes—66 men and 44 women. (Ed. note: inquiry revealed that these persons are employed as electricians, porters, firemen, elevator operators, charwomen, etc.)

Texas Primary Case: On May 11, Judge T. M. Kennerly, of the U. S. district court for the southern district of Texas, handed down a decision against those who were suing to outlaw in Texas the famous white primary system, which keeps Negroes from the ballot box.

This decision, which was not unexpected in the lower court, will be appealed to the next highest federal court by the plaintiffs through their lawyers, W. J. Durham, and Thurgood Marshall, N.A.A.C.P. special counsel.

Leading figures in the Democratic party in Texas, including E. B. Germany, chairman of the State executive committee; and C. A. Butcher, secretary, testified that the esential requirement and practically the only one for voting in the Democratic primary in the state was that the person be white. N.A.A.C.P. lawyers relied on the U. S. supreme court opinion in U. S. vs. Classic, a case arising in New Orleans, in which the supreme court held that a primary was part of a general election. Since Negroes cannot be barred from general elections, the N.A.A.C.P. felt that the weight of this precedent would swing the Texas case in favor of the Negro plaintiffs.

However, Judge Kennerly, in his conclusions of law, held that the primary case in Texas was different from U. S. vs. Classic. He maintained, also, that nomination in the Democratic primary in Texas does not mean elections to office. Judge Kennerly reached this conclusion in spite of the statement in the record, which said: "Since 1859, all Democratic nominees for Congress, Senate and governor have been elected in Texas, with two exceptions."

Thurgood Marshall emphasized that this case affects not only the 900,000 Negro residents of Texas, but many other millions throughout the South, since the white primary system is one of the principal methods used (but by no means the only one) to disfranchise Negroes in the South.

Police Brutality: A citizens' committee, composed of representatives of 125 organizations in Baltimore, Md., organized by the Baltimore N.A.A.C.P., of which Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson is president, headed a pilgrimage to Annapolis, April 24 and placed their protest on police brutality personally before Governor Herbert O'Conor. About 2,000 persons made up the pilgrimage, which traveled in chartered buses and private cars. Baltimore citizens were seething because of the killing of Private Thomas Broadus by Edward Bender, a city policeman, on January

Post Commander George B. Hunt of the James Reese Post, Number 5, American Legion, presents a check to Mrs. Ruby R. Hawkins, chairman of the membership committee of the District of Columbia branch. Left to right, Mrs. Gertrude B. Stone, branch vice president, Commander Hunt, Mrs. Hawkins, Adjutant Albert L. Dunlap, Third Vice Commander William M. Jackson, Finance Officer Walter Jackson

31, and the refusal of the Grand Jury to indict Bender.

South Carolina Voting: The Richland county Democratic convention on May 4 voted down a resolution which would have permitted otherwise qualified Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary. The resolution was sponsored by five white Democratic leaders who said they felt that many Negroes are now "qualified in mind and character to take part in our form of government." The sponsors declared that the state was going to have to relent sooner or later, and one speaker in favor of the move said, "It is coming in one form or another."

The present stumbling block to Negroes voting in the Democratic primary in South Carolina is the rule that they must have voted the Democratic ticket continuously for 66 years.

Omaha Teachers: Persistent work by the Omaha, Neb., branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has secured the appointment of a Negro teacher in the public schools, the first such in 30 years. Cooperating in the effort was the Community Clearing Council, representing 35 Negro organizations.

Los Angeles Conference: President Malcolm S. MacLean, of Hampton institute, who is also chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC), will deliver one of the main addresses at the 33rd annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Los Angeles, Cal., the night of June 15. Dr. MacLean will speak on the work of the FEPC in getting more employment for Negroes in war industries plants.

An entire day at the conference will be given over to a discussion of all phases of Negroes in the war effort, including employment, the armed services, vocational training, and the many aspects of civilian defense.

The conference will open Tuesday night, July 14, in the beautiful Second Baptist church at 24th and Griffith, where the Reverend J. Raymond Henderson is pastor. A welcome address will be given by Thomas L. Griffith, president of the branch. The opening program will feature a keynote address on the work of the N.A.A.C.P.

Thursday night, July 16, will be youth night, and the young people will have charge of the program.

Friday night, July 17, will be the occasion of the formal presentation of the 27th Spingarn medal to A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The final mass meeting of the conference will be held Sunday afternoon, July 19, in the Shrine auditorium, with Walter White, and a nationally-known figure as the principal speakers.

One entire day will be given over to a discussion of maintaining civil rights during war time, and carrying out the

general program of the N.A.A.C.P.; and one entire day will be devoted to a discussion of ways and means of improving and strengthening the N.A.A.C.P. as an organization.

Prizes and scrolls for the branches that have done the best work will be presented on Friday, July 17, by Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. secretary.

The Los Angeles branch is preparing a hospitable round of entertainment for the delegates in line with the traditional reputation of Southern California.

Delegates from the East, Middlewest, and South are urged to make reservations on the special train scheduled to leave St. Louis the afternoon of Friday, July 10. Information on fares and other details can be secured by writing to Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, 69 Fifth avenue.

Jarboro Recital: The entertainment committee of the New York branch sponsored Miss Caterina Jarboro, dramatic soprano, in her second appearance at Town Hall this season, on April 19. Passes for fifty men in service were sent to the N. Y. C. Defense Recreation Committee.

Carver Marker: The St. Louis branch has had erected a marker on highway 71 in Missouri pointing to the birthplace of Dr. George Washington Carver, famous scientist. The branch is now trying to get the federal government to buy the birthplace of Dr. Carver which is near Diamond, Missouri and make it a national park. The project is being directed by Sidney R. Redmond, branch president.

Sojourner Truth Homes: On April 29, two months after a riot prevented Negro tenants from occupying the Sojourner Truth housing project in Detroit, Mich., the first tenants were moved in under a police and soldier guard. No violence occurred and the project is now fully occupied with 200 Negro families.

Lincoln Conference: May 8–9 saw more than 200 delegates assemble at Lincoln University in Chester county, Pa., for a "Conference on the Status of the Negro in a Fighting Democracy." Among the speakers were Herbert Agar, Walter White, the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., Henrietta Buckmaster, Liu Liang-Mo, Krishnalal Shridharani and Roy Wilkins. John A. Davis was organizer and secretary of the conference.

Odell Waller Case: The United States supreme court declined to review, on May 4, the case of Odell Waller, Virginia sharecropper, sentenced to death for murder of his plantation landlord. Death date is June 19 unless Governor Colgate W. Barden, Jr. grants clemency.

Among the business firms welcoming the 33rd annual N.A.A.C.P. Conference to Los Angeles July 14–19 is the Liberty Building-Loan Association of which L. M. Blodgett (right) is president. Miss Ella S. Matthews (standing) is secretary. Purchasers of the Liberty Investment certificate are W. C. Faulkner and C. Woods of the Angel City Lodge, Number 18 F. and A. M.

Branch News

Alabama: Charles J. Green, one of the leading members of the Birmingham branch is one of the co-directors of the Negro unit in the Community Chest campaign.

In Mobile the Beta Omicron Lambda of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity joined with the Mobile branch May 3 in sponsoring a symposium on "National Defense and the Negro." The discussion leaders were Esau G. Smith, James P. Dixon, Dr. P. W. Goode, Jr., and J. L. LeFlore.

California: The Santa Monica branch sponsored a China relief carnival May 30–31 under the chairmanship of Miss Edna Heard. Entire proceeds will go to the China relief fund.

Mrs. Berlinda Davison, president of the San Francisco branch was speaker for City Temple Methodist Church chapel service April 26.

New officers for the Tulare branch are Reverend A. N. Carter, president; James Sims, vice-president; Mrs. L. J. Archer, treasurer; Mrs. Jack Ashbey, recording secretary; and Carl Young, corresponding secretary. Chairmen of the committees are:

Rev. George Phillips, education; Mrs. Minnie Sheppard, publicity; Mrs. R. E. Scott, program; John Lauder, membership, and J. L. Rucker, labor and industry.

Colorado: Plans for the annual membership campaign were formulated May 3 at the regular meeting of the Pueblo branch at Bethlehem Baptist Church. Mrs. Vernon Snow and A. J. Madison are co-chairmen.

Connecticut: Hubert T. Delany, New York City Tax Commissioner, was the guest speaker for the fourth annual dinner of the Bridgeport branch April 30. More than 200 persons were in attendance. The Reverend F. W. Jacobs presided and Robert Thompson introduced the speaker. Mrs. Mabel Vashon was speaker for the branch April 16.

The Norwalk branch held its regular monthly meeting May 6.

The Hartford branch is concluding its campaign for 1000 members. Headquarters have been at 1913 Main Street with E. Overton Olds, Jr. Dr. Allen F. Jackson is president of the branch.

Delaware: The Wilmington branch is endeavoring to have the defense training classes for Negro youths at Carver Vocational High School enlarged. The branch was one of the official sponsors of the conference on "The Negro in a Fighting Democracy" held at Lincoln University May 8–9.

Indiana: E. Frederic Morrow of the New York office was here conducting the annual membership campaign. Dr. Joseph H. Ward is chairman of the executive committee.

Illinois: The Danville branch for its last two meetings had as speakers Howard D. Gould, director of Department of Industrial Relations of the Chicago Urban League and Frayser T. Lane, director of the Civic Department of the Chicago Urban League. Miss Blanche Hamilton is president of the Danville branch.

Iowa: The Marshalltown branch launched its spring membership campaign under the slogan "On Guard For Democracy." Guest speakers for the meeting were Fred O. Morrow, W. H. Wilcots and Rabbi Bert Klein.

On April 30 the Waterloo branch held a panel discussion on the N.A.A.C.P. with Dr. L. B. Furgerson, Mrs. M. F. Fields and Miss Ida Schwind as speakers.

The final report on the Des Moines campaign showed 620 new members. Ike

Smalls, president of the branch personally brought in 25 new members, including 20 one dollar memberships, 4 *Crisis* memberships and 1 gold certificate membership.

Kansas: Albertus L. Pogue was chairman of the membership campaign of the Topeka branch and had serving under him four district leaders, Mrs. Josephine Wright, J. B. Anderson, Simon P. Johnson and William D. Queenry. C. A. Franklin was the speaker for the meeting which launched the drive.

Massachusetts: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was a speaker for the Springfield branch at the closing of its successful spring membership campaign May 3.

Maryland: The Cumberland, Maryland branch sponsored a benefit whist party April 30 to raise funds with which to purchase gifts for colored men of the county who are now in military service.

Michigan: Loring B. Moore, Racial Relations Advisor for the Sixth Region of the OCD was the speaker April 19 for the Grand Rapids branch.

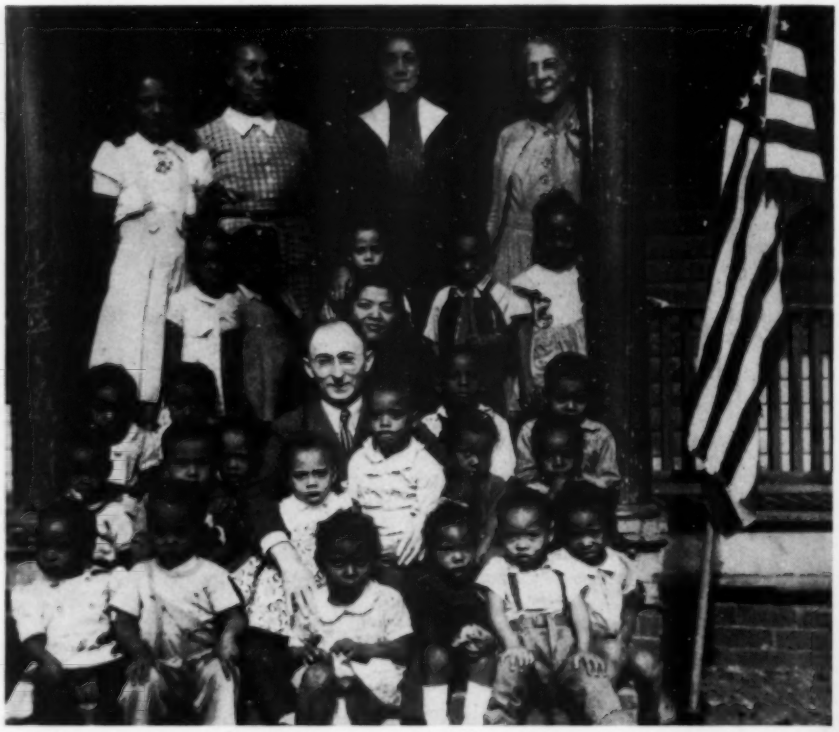
Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., officially launched the annual membership campaign of the Detroit branch May 24. The goal of the campaign is 10,000 members. The Detroit branch already is the largest in the Association, with more than 6000 members, but local officials under the leadership of Dr. J. J. McClendon have declared they will be satisfied with nothing less than 10,000 members to put Detroit safely ahead of Baltimore, Maryland and Chicago, Illinois who are only a few steps in the rear.

Minnesota: The Reverend Clarence T. R. Nelson, pastor of Camphor Memorial Methodist Church was the speaker for the St. Paul branch April 26.

Missouri: The St. Louis branch has protested to Secretary of War Stimson against the location of a thirty million dollar airplane engine plant because labor unions in that area absolutely refuse to admit Negroes to membership or permit them on a union company job. In the letter to Stimson the branch declared that it is now acting for Negro skilled mechanics in a court fight to force the local housing authority to live up to its agreement to hire a certain percentage of Negro mechanics in the construction of the Carr-Square Federal Low Cost Housing Project. The branch has also charged discrimination against Negro jurors by acting circuit attorney Morris.

E. Bryce McAdams has been chosen president of the newly organized Springfield branch. First action of the branch was to request the Mayor to appoint a Negro policeman and to inquire about facilities for Negroes to be included in the new city hospital. They volunteered the group for civilian defense activities but accepted under protest an arrangement whereby 14 colored people are being trained as fire fighters in a class separate from whites.

New York: The Port Chester branch organized a youth council May 13 following a meeting where Madison S. Jones, Jr., national youth director, was the speaker. Miss Bretta Gundy is chairman of the youth committee. The sale of tickets for the popularity contest and fashion show is proceeding nicely, according to Mrs. William Golden, chairman of the entertainment committee. John Moore, former president has been added to the membership committee.



President Ike Smalls (center) of the Des Moines, Ia., branch, is shown with children of the East Side Community center to whom he has just presented an American Flag. Mr. Smalls is head of the Ike Smalls Medical Foundation which furnishes medicine, crutches, canes, braces, etc., to indigent persons

Four visitors representing the Greenwich Civic League were present at the meeting: Mr. and Mrs. Steadwell, William Harris and Mr. Fisher.

The Sixth Annual State Conference of Branches met at Ithaca May 9–10 with headquarters at the Southside Community Center. Mayor Melvin G. Comfort delivered a welcome address and Dr. Leon W. Scott of New Rochelle and Mrs. G. Alexander Galvin of the Ithaca branch delivered addresses. Among the topics discussed Saturday afternoon were national defense legislation, housing, social welfare and education. James Egert Allen, state president, then delivered his annual address. At the Sunday afternoon mass meeting the speakers were Dr. Howard R. Anderson of Cornell University and President Allen. Dr. Anderson's topic was "Education and Morale" and Mr. Allen spoke on "Two-Toned Democracy." A. B. Jones is president of the Ithaca branch which entertained the conference.

SPECIAL TRAIN

to

LOS ANGELES

Leaving St. Louis, Mo., July 10. Write National Office for fares and other information

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

The Tuckahoe branch heard James E. Allen at its May meeting, assert that discrimination in the armed forces is a natural consequence of discrimination in civil life. The speaker called for renewed attack upon the discrimination against the Negro in American life.

Lee Crawford, former president of the New Rochelle branch, died at his home April 30. Bishop J. W. Walls was the speaker for the New Rochelle branch May 10.

The White Plains branch was one of ten organizations making a county-wide study of war work and opportunities for employment.

Miss Layle Lane, one of the vice presidents at large of the American Federation of Teachers, was the speaker for the Staten Island branch at the launching of its spring membership campaign. Clarence DeHart, president of the branch, told of a conference with the local shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company regarding employment of Negro workers.

The Hudson branch held its regular monthly meeting in Shiloh Baptist Church.

The Jamaica branch has just purchased another war bond.

The Nassau County branch with headquarters at Hempstead, placed the blame for a small riot on May 2 upon Hempstead police. A free-for-all fight occurred when two Hempstead patrolmen attempted to arrest Private George Dixon, colored. Three Hempstead policemen were hit in the battle and four colored men arrested. There has long been bad feeling between the Hempstead police and the Negro residents of the area, who claim the police have been guilty of many instances of unbridled brutality. The branch has recommended that Negro military police be assigned to look after visiting soldiers from nearby Mitchel Field.

New Jersey: Reverend A. Alexander Lewis was the speaker for the Rahway branch April 27.

A. Philip Randolph addressed the Atlantic City branch at its April meeting on the subject "Negro Rights and the War Effort." Hiawatha R. Hawkes was director of the spring membership campaign. Mrs. Sara Spencer Washington was the leader in the women's division and Albert Johnson in the men's division. The captains in the women's division were Mrs. Clarice Walker, Mrs. Priscilla Parson, Miss Bertha Venable, Mrs. Stanley Lucas, Miss Vera Burke and Mrs. Rosalie Davis. The men's division consisted of Stewart Hoyt, James Truxon, C. J. Newsome, George Queen, Maceo Holt, William Walker, James King, William Baynard and Raymond Robinson.

The Trenton branch wound up its drive for 1000 new members late in May. Dr. H. J. Austin is president; R. H. Daniels, vice-president; Mrs. M. Broaddus, secretary; C. Leftwich assistant secretary and C. L. Lynch, treasurer.

The Newark branch through John A. Jones, secretary, has protested the severe sentence upon a colored man, said to be a former inmate of a mental institution, of one year in jail for failure to extinguish a cigarette during a test blackout.

William H. Anderson assisted by George Lumkins and Mrs. Gertrude Coons are in charge of the membership campaign of the Summit branch. The goal is 500 members and the drive was scheduled to close May 31.

The Princeton branch sponsored its fourth "International Good Will Hour" April 27 with Dr. Charles H. Wesley of the Howard University Graduate School as the speaker.

The regular meeting of the Paterson branch was held April 22 with Mrs. Fannie H. Curtis presiding.

New Mexico: The Albuquerque branch gave an amateur variety show April 14 at the K. P. Hall.

The Hobbs branch launched a membership campaign for 150 new members. The Reverend J. W. Hudson is president and the campaign will not end until June 19.

Ohio: The Cleveland branch N.A.A.C.P. opened its annual membership drive with a mass meeting May 10 at Antioch Baptist Church, with Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, Ill., as the principal speaker. Mr. Dickerson is a member of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and an outstanding member of the bar. Clayborne George is chairman this year of the membership campaign.

Pennsylvania: Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee and President of Hampton Institute was the principal speaker for the Philadelphia branch April 26 launching the spring campaign for 6000 members.

This highway marker directing attention to the birthplace of Dr. George Washington Carver was erected by the St. Louis branch

Through president Theodore Spaulding, the branch announced that it would maintain a full-time set-up "to guarantee no blackout of Negro civil rights for the duration of the war." The Reading branch had as its speaker on May 3 Reginald A. Johnson, district representative of WPB.

Walter White was one of the speakers for the annual meeting of the Americans International League in Philadelphia May 7.

The forum of the Williamsport branch discussed youth problems at its meeting May 3.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin was the speaker for the Erie branch at its April meeting.

Virginia: Walter White was the speaker for the Richmond branch April 19.

The Fredericksburg branch opened a two-week membership campaign May 8. G. B. Peterson is chairman of the membership committee.

West Virginia: The regular April meeting of the Charleston branch had as its speaker J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney. At the May meeting the Juniors league presented "Tomorrow's Artists."

On April 26 the Wheeling branch had as its speaker Dr. John Arthur Visser who spoke on the subject "Driven By Dreams."

The May meeting of the Logan branch of the Association was held at the Greater Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Holden, the Rev. D. E. Hopkins, pastor. The program arranged for this occasion was as follows: Opening: The Negro National Anthem, Prayer and Scripture by Rev. Hopkins. America. A vocal solo by Mae Hopkins. A reading, Mary Jane Millen. Solo, L. H. Richardson. Remarks by the vice-president, Mrs. Gill. Introduction of the speaker by James P. Cleveland, Dr. Dickason talked from the subject: Facing New Horizons.

Some encouraging reports were made relative to the drive that has been initiated to raise funds to send a delegate to the Los Angeles Conference. Mr. Cleveland made the usual appeal for memberships, and a total of 25 memberships were reported. A collection of $7.00 was taken to pay Dr. Dickason's expenses here. However, he refused to take it and asked that it be put in the fund for the Los Angeles trip.

Negroes served in the Confederate army not because they wished to keep themselves enslaved, but because they believed the promise of their owners that if the Confederacy won, all slaves would be freed and Negro freedmen allowed more liberties.

Youth Council News

Advance reports on National Negro Youth Week: This year the youth division of the Association celebrated the second observance of National Negro Youth Week, April 26 to May 2. Present indications show that the observance was 100% better than last year's. The program took on varied forms throughout the country. A manual of activities was sent to youth groups from the National Office to serve as a guide to active participation. Reports are still coming into the office regarding each individual group activity. Below are listed some of the activities of the various groups.

Long Beach, Calif.: The main activities in the Long Beach observance of the Week was the active participation of the council members in giving short talks at various white churches in the city regarding the Association and National Negro Youth Week.

Institute, West Va.: The members of West Virginia state college chapter sponsored a hike, church service at the Samaritan Baptist church, Institute, West Virginia, the placing of posters and placards around the campus and the sending of speakers in the local high schools. A memorial day service for those persons lynched was held, and a public demonstration including an all campus meeting was observed.

Swarthmore-Morton, Pa.: In order to advertise their activities of the Week, these groups held a pre-celebration party. They also observed a youth council social night at which time members of local councils were present. A mass meeting ended their program for the week.

Augusta, Ga.: The members of Paine college chapter worked out a novel idea of activity for the week. By the use of posters and speeches, they urged that if we can give to the China Relief Fund we can help out here at home also. They likewise reported 100% sale of tags for National Negro Youth Week.

Willow Grove, Pa.: A series of social events formed the major part of this group's observance. A full week of activities was engaged in. This type of program was engaged in mainly to attract young people to join their ranks.

Chester, Pa.: A survey of the NYA machine shop and power sewing machine project was made by this group in an endeavor to get Negro youth to take advantage of training facilities in their

The Chester, Pa., Youth Council received its charter this spring. Officers are seated in the second row, left to right: Geraldine Malone, recording secretary; Regina Farrell, treasurer; Vera Temple, assistant secretary; Sarah Rykard, corresponding secretary; Ailsa Douglas, vice president; Clifford Corbin, president

community. A mass meeting was also sponsored.

Ardmore, Norristown and **Darby, Pa.:** These groups sponsored mass meetings which were liberally attended.

Philadelphia, Pa.: The Philadelphia council, in cooperation with the senior branch, participated in the opening of the week's program by aiding in a mass meeting of the Philadelphia branch which marked the start of their combined membership drive. The youth director spoke at the meeting and a scroll of honor was presented to a Negro soldier who had saved the life of a white officer in a nearby camp. A fellowship banquet was given on Wednesday night, April 29, and a planning program for jobs was initiated.

Chicago and **Maywood, Ill.:** The James Weldon Johnson, the Mid Southside and the Maywood youth councils observed their annual training trek as the major part of the program for National Negro Youth Week. Panel discussions were engaged in with prominent men in various fields of endeavor acting as resource leaders on Friday night, May 1. A fellowship banquet was held on Saturday, May 2, and on Sunday, a large mass meeting was held in Maywood, with the main topic of discussion being youth-senior branch relationship.

New councils chartered: The following groups were chartered at the May meeting of the Board: Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; Chester, Pa.; and Wilmington, Delaware.

Masons Issue Statement On Negroes and War

The United Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry (Prince Hall Affiliation), at its 61st Annual Session in Philadelphia, May 12th, heard reports of an increase of 547 in the membership of the Northern Jurisdiction. The following statement was issued after a panel discussion on "The Prince Hall Mason and the War,":

ATTITUDES

The Negroes of the United States have a great stake in the outcome of this struggle. They are vitally concerned that there shall remain in the world not only four freedoms but all freedoms.

Even though they have at present only a grudgingly small share in these freedoms, they must see to it that there shall hereafter be an opportunity to fight for a larger share. If the Axis wins there will be no such opportunity.

Meanwhile we must not lie. It is a lie to pretend that we are happy about receiving the same sort of treatment from which we are asked to help spare the anti-Axis world.

On every proper occasion we should say this without fear and without deceit.

We should criticize whenever and wherever necessary, always taking care to do so in a manner not to hinder the fighting spirit of our country. Searching out the weak places in our armor is a sure way to strengthen our power to resist.

DEEDS

Encourage Negroes, especially the youth, to stand up to their full height, and not to cower either to the Hitlers within or the Hitlers without.

Give every possible aid to the country's war effort. It is also our country—the only country we have.

Encourage Negroes everywhere to save a part of their earnings and to invest in war bonds every penny they can spare.

Help in every way to place Negroes in gainful employment. Especially help members of your own Consistories and their families in this regard.

Join heartily in the war activities of your own community.

Organize a war council in your Consistory to carry out this program and also to seek out other ways of improving the condition of the Race.

Do not countenance disloyalty or give any manner of comfort either to the misguided defeatists or subversive enemies in our country.

Congressman Mitchell Names Two to Annapolis

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who retires from Congress, January 3, 1943 of his own choice, has recently appointed two outstanding young colored men to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. They are: Joseph Banks Williams, Hampton Institute, Virginia, and Leeland N. Jones, Jr., Buffalo, New York. These young men who are exempted from mental examination because of their high academic standing in high school and college will take the physical examinations very soon, and are expected to enter the Naval Academy, July 1, 1942.

Mr. Mitchell has made several appointments of colored boys, as well as white boys, to the Military Academy at West Point, and to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. One of his colored appointees, Second Lieutenant James Fowler was graduated from West Point last June. Cadet Robert B. Tresville, Jr., is now third year, and Cadet H. Minton Francis is first year. Both are making good at West Point.

Book Reviews

REGIME OF CASTE

DEEP SOUTH (A Social Anthropological Study of Caste and Class). Written by Allison Davis, Burleigh B. Gardner, and Mary R. Gardner. Directed by W. Lloyd Warner. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1941. XV+ 558pp. $4.50.

In this book four anthropologists—one a Negro and his wife; the other a white man and his wife—apply the techniques of their discipline, not to a study of such remote peoples as the Trobriand Islanders or the Tolowa-Tututni as anthropologists are wont to do, but to a detailed, objective analysis of their own people in an area of our own culture. The community they selected was in an area of the South commonly called the "deep South," and they write of this town pseudonymously as "Old City." "Old City is a small city of over 10,000 people, of which number over half are Negroes. It is a trade center for the large plantations of the cotton countries which surround it. These rural areas are about 80 per cent Negro." Part I begins with a "Social Anthropological Study of Caste and Class," written by W. Lloyd Warner; to be followed in Chapter II by an analysis of "The System of Color Castes," by the authors, as it operates in Old City. The rest of this section is devoted to a study of the class and caste lines as they operate among both whites and Negroes in the community.

Though the caste nature of southern society is questioned by a few sociologists, notably Mr. Charles S. Johnson, because it lacks some of the classic examples of caste as found in India, there can hardly be any denying of the fact, as our authors clearly prove, that the basal relations of whites and blacks in Old City is one of caste. The whites constitute the superordinate caste; the Negroes, the *chandala*. The manner in which the system operates is, of course, well known to all Negroes, and to most southern whites; though whites are perhaps not as conscious of all its niceties as are the Negroes. "A caste organization . . . must be further defined as one where marriage between the two groups is not sanctioned and where there is no opportunity for members of the lower group to rise into the upper group or for members of the upper group to fall into the lower one." In other words, the "practice of endogamy" is the keystone of caste. The mere fact that not all Negroes accept their status or that there is frequent white violence against Negroes to remind the latter to stay in their place does not alter the caste-like nature of white-black relations. The usual symbols and rituals of white superordination and black subordination are used: derogation of blackness, spatial separation, deferential behaviour of Negroes in presence of whites, belief in the childlike nature of Negroes, and so on. Furthermore, taboos have been created to punish all negligence and failure in Negro observance of these rituals. Few, whites even, can violate them with inpunity.

Certain Negroes may be superior to certain whites in their class relations, and the whites will recognize this superiority; but in their caste relations all Negroes are inferior to all whites. "One of the most important factors in modifying caste behavior is the class structure of both the Negro and the white castes." These modifications are found largely in the areas of certain economic relations and they will be mentioned when we discuss the relations of caste to economics.

Both the white and the Negro castes are further subdivided by classes and cliques. Within the white caste there are three main classes: the upper, the middle, and the lower; and social mobility within these classes is considerable. Among the Negroes class divisions roughly parallel those found among the whites, but with less differentiation because of caste and restricted economic opportunities. Position in the Negro upper-class is more likely to depend upon approximation to the white physical type, acculturation to "white norms," and education than upon economic status.

How these caste and class divisions operate in the plantation economy, in cotton culture, in areas of business, in local government and politics is analyzed in Part II. Landownership is largely in the hands of whites, though there are a few Negro plantation owners and a few Negroes who own their individual farms. This white dominance of landownership is reinforced through the caste system. Most Negroes, therefore are tenants; but then there are white tenants too. Plantation owners, however, because of class antagonism against white tenants and because Negroes are more easily subordinated, prefer Negro tenants; which means a considerable modification of certain of the caste controls. There is further modification of the caste rituals where a Negro might employ white labor; where a Negro has considerable wealth; and where there are non-local manufacturing concerns in the community. In storekeeping, contracting, farming, and professional service to Negroes there may be further disruptions of caste. In the local government, politics, and the courts the usual caste controls are operative though there may be modifications of them under special circumstances.

This study, as must any realistic study of the southern social structure, makes clear the dichotomy between democratic principles and democratic action. The taboos may seem ridiculous, and to a realistic outsider they are; and many of the caste controls seem to have reached a pinnacle of fatuity; but then this is Old City; this is the culture matrix of its society; and only such objectively scientific studies as this can help us to understand the life of the Deep South and such communities as this with a possible eye to ameliorative measures in the future. *Deep South* is stimulating in its ideas and worth careful study by every student of race and culture who is concerned with the problem of Negro-white relations in the United States.

JAMES W. IVY

WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM

***The Negro Federal Government Worker* (A Study of his Classification Status in the District of Columbia, 1883-1938.) By Laurence J. W. Hayes, M. A. The Howard University Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. III, No. 1. Washington: The Graduate School, Howard University, 1941. 18+155pp. $1.50.**

The aim of this study is "to analyze the classifications and salaries of the Negro Federal personnel of more than sixty bureaus, departments, and independent establishments from 1883 through 1938; it contrasts these classifications with those held by white Federal Government workers; and it discusses the rules and regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission which most materially affect the present classification status of the Negro Federal employee." Since the signing of the Civil Service Act by President Chester A. Arthur in 1883, the number of Negro employees on the payroll of the Federal government has risen from 620 in 1881 to 82,000 in 1938. In 1881 the per cent of Negro employees was .57. In 1938 it was 9.85. This represents both an absolute and a relative increase in the number of Negro Federal workers. In the District of Columbia in 1938, the Executive Branch of the Federal Government employed 115,552 people, of which total 8.41 per cent or 9,717 were Negroes. The department with the highest percentage of Negro employees is the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works with 494 or 29.67 per cent of its total number of 1,665 employees Negro. On the other hand, the Department of the Interior has the largest aggregate number of Negro employees, 3,086, but a relative rank among the departments of four.

Yet ninety per cent of these Negro Federal workers in the District are "custodial workers." "The custodial services include all classes of positions, the duties of which are to supervise or to perform manual work involved in the custody, maintenance, and protection of public buildings, premises, and equipment, the transportation of public officers, employees, or property, and the transmission of official papers." The salaries in the custodial services range from $600 to $3,200, yet "it can be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that no Negro has ever received $3,200

For Those Who March

(In memory of the Life of the late James Weldon Johnson)

We have passed the landmarks of Yester-Road
Where chained to oppression we bore the load
Of a nation's dark disgrace.
More swiftly now in step with the great
Up guarded hills where strong men wait
To welcome a valiant race.

No backward thrust may impale a sound:
It moves where mighty forces surround
The earth, the seas and the skies.
Set a new tone for the phrase of your feet
Let dull drums fade and chants retreat
Where the valleys fail to rise.

We have a noble command of power
And we firmly scepter our strength each hour
Of this ascending day.
Boast of your blood and your lineal gifts:
Of the Sovereign spirt that fires and lifts
You above the swamp-mired way.

We have passed the landmarks of Yester-Road
Where dead minds mock and flat tongues goad:
We are fiercely free!
Claim the heights where strong guards arch
A path of honor for those who march
Unbowed to victory.

—ELSIE TAYLOR DUTRIEUILLE

"Picture of the year" is what The Call of Kansas City, Missouri, labeled this photograph of J. H. Kindelberger, president of North American Aviation Corporation, inspecting the work of Negro skilled men in the new bomber plant in the Kansas City area. In March, 1941, Mr. Kindelberger made a statement that Negroes would be employed only as janitors. He changed his mind and a year later seems pleased with his Negro skilled workmen

as a salary in the Custodial Service." In June 1938 there were employed in the Executive Branch of the White House, ten Negroes: one was a secretarial clerk, one a senior clerk, three messengers, and five minor custodial workers. Though the "Constitutional discretion of the President over many personnel matters is broad," our "Four-Freedoms" President has not seen fit to employ any more Negroes in the higher classifications. Even under the New Deal which is supposed to be especially liberal toward Negroes the number of Negro Federal employees' increased through 1933-1938 only .06 per cent.

This custodial pattern of Negro Federal employment was, of course, not originated by the New Deal. President Wilson's Administration probably did more than any other to fix the current pattern. It was under Wilson that the now outlawed photograph was required of all civil service applicants. Fingerprints are now required, but the "current practice of certifying the names of three eligibles" from whom a selection is to be made is still used to eliminate Negroes. What is worse is that the jim-crow pattern set by the Federal Government is widely copied by private industry. When President Roosevelt complained about the discrimination against Negroes in Federal Government itself.

Our author has unearthed several historical oddities in respect to Negro Federal employment. They cannot exactly be called discoveries because they were known to a few people before, yet they are interesting. The first one is that the assistant Librarian of Congress in 1901 was a Negro, Daniel Murray. Another is that the first Negro Federal clerk was Solomon James Johnson, formerly Abraham Lincoln's barber. Johnson received his appointment as a result not of favoritism, but by successfully passing "a departmental promotional examination." Blanche Kelso Bruce was once offered the position of assistant Postmaster General, which post he refused. And the last one, believe it or not, is that Emmett J. Scott as a Special-assistant to the Secretary of War received the munificent salary of $1,200. One other fact that must not be overlooked: in 1908 there were 11 Negroes in the diplomatic and consular services. In 1938 there were only three.

Mr. Hayes offers a number of recommendations for improvement of the conditions which he describes. All of them are excellent, but they will probably be more or less ineffective until the Negro begins to make a more intelligent use of his political power. The book is well written and illuminating.

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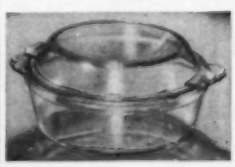

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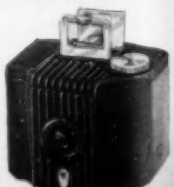

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President C. C. Spaulding, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina, has reported another year of solid achievement in which the company continued to go forward in service to the insuring public.

During 1941, the company registered total income in the sum of $3,341,796.83, with total admitted assets of $7,222,192.94—the two principal items in the evaluation of any financial institution. The total admitted assets are over $1,000,000 in excess of the maximum amount of statutory reserve maintained for the protection of policyholders.

North Carolina Mutual, organized in 1898, had $57,730,690 in insurance in force at the end of 1941. Over 169,000 new policyholders were added in 1941, and President Spaulding points to this as an indication of a continued broadening of public interest in life insurance and an appreciation of the service North Carolina Mutual is prepared to render. The company offers a full and complete assortment of life insurance coverage on the old line legal reserve basis.

President's Comments

In commenting on the Company's progress during 1941, President Spaulding said: "Notwithstanding the year 1941 was one of the most critical in the world's history, the company finds itself in infinitely better position to serve its 356,994 policyholders and the public generally than ever before. Thus, over six per cent of the Negro population in the territory in which the company operates carry North Carolina Mutual policies, thereby directly or indirectly safeguarding the financial interest of from 20 to 25 per cent of this group."

Excerpts from other comments by the president in connection with the 43d statement of assets and liabilities: "The most important element in any business transaction is the degree of safety it offers. The management of North Carolina Mutual always has remembered this fact in shaping the investment program of the company. As a result, the investment portfolio is exceptionally well balanced. All invested assets are so distributed as to sections of the United States and of sufficient diversification to provide and maintain in absolute safety and security ample resources for the complete protection of both policyholders and beneficiaries.

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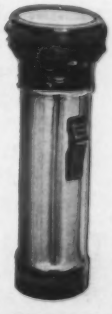

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holders is reflected in the payment of $1,017,998.98 to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year 1941, bringing the total since organization to the sum of $20,464,494.69.

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In every respect, the ability of North Carolina Mutual to serve its thousands of policyholders has constantly improved. The future holds every promise that the service the company is now rendering will broaden in scope and enhance in value with succeeding years.

College and School News

(*Continued from page* 181)

Tuskegee Institute Hospital April 20, with 153 physicians and surgeons in attendance.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work received a $10,000 Julius Rosenwald Fund grant in May in recognition of "the unusual services and special needs" of the institution, which is the only two-year graduate institution devoting itself primarily to the training of Negroes for professional social work. It is a member of the American Association of Schools of Social Work and meets the highest possible standards required by this organization.

Staff agents of the Cooperative Extension Service of **West Virginia State College** recently made a house-to-house canvass of several counties of West Virginia in the interest of the Victory Garden Program.

A nutritional educational campaign was sponsored by the Departments of Home Economics, Health and Physical Education, Extension and Committee on Civilian Defense in April.

At the June 1, commencement, 97 students were graduated. The General Education Board has granted a scholarship to Anthony Boyd Crawley, Assistant Professor of Mathematics for graduate study at Ohio State University during the academic year 1942–43.

The War Department has just approved the college for a Field Artillery Senior ROTC unit, the first in a colored school. A 4-year military course is now offered granting graduates commissions as second lieutenants in the reserve forces.

Hampton Institute has granted Dr. Kenneth B. Clark (assistant, psychology) a special war leave to become assistant social analyst in the Office of Facts and Figures. Dr. Clark formerly taught at Howard University and the College of the City of New York. He has a B.S. and M.A. from the former institution.

Special courses for teachers of the deaf and blind will be offered in the 1942 session of the Hampton Institute summer school, beginning June 24. Wartime nutrition will also be studied.

Owen Dodson, poet and playwright, has become instructor in the Communications Center. A Brooklyn, N. Y., native, he is a graduate of Bates College and Yale University. His work has appeared in many publications.

Elected to head Hampton's Student Council (1942–43) is senior L. Lamar Thompson of Louisville, Ky.

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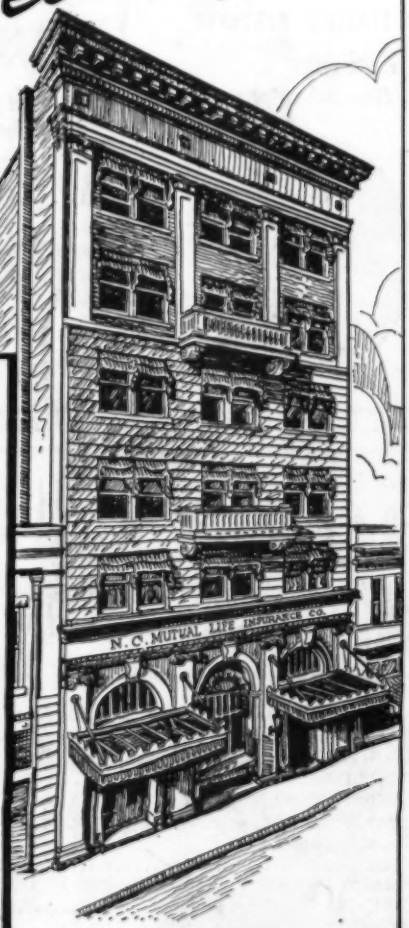

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